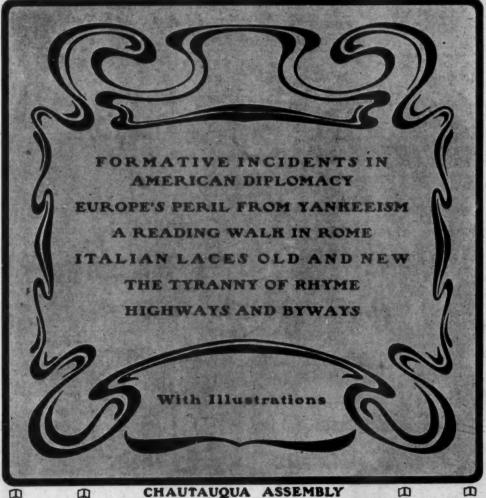
The CHAUTAUQUAN



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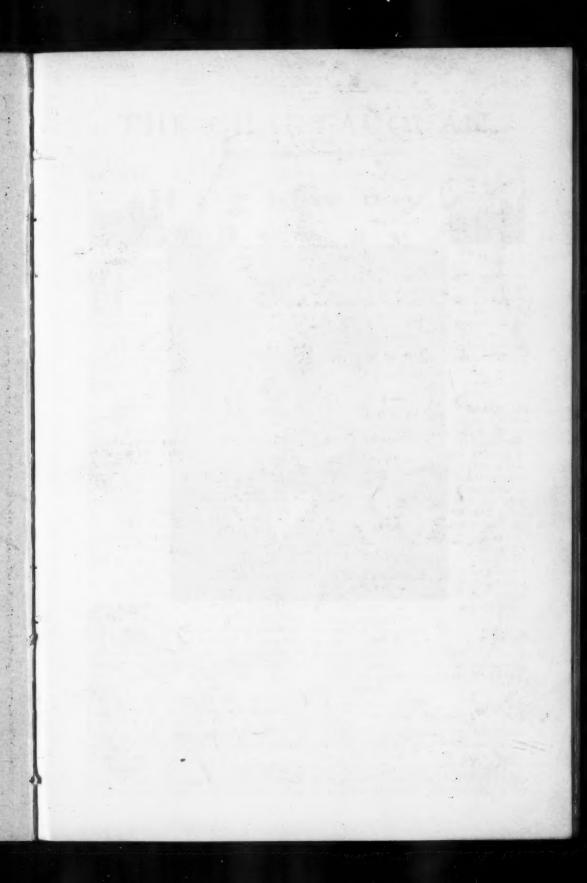
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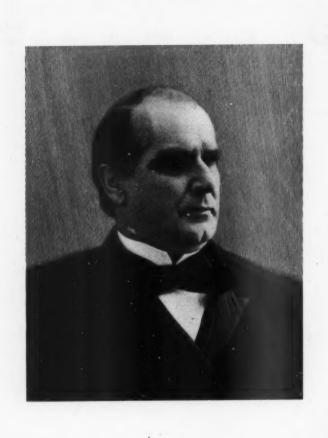


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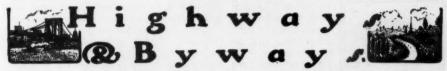
THE CHAUTAUQUAN,

A Monthly Magagine for Self-Concation.

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No. 1.



a man approaching to shake hands with him, at a public reception held in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition, on Friday, September 6. He died during the early morning hours of Saturday, September 14.

This tragic ending of a remarkable career profoundly affected the civilized world. Mr. McKinley was generally regarded as a typical product of the United States of America. For nearly half of his lifetime he had been a conspicuous figure in the political life of the nation. His early education included part of a course at Allegheny College. Enlisting as a private in 1861, he was breveted major of the United States volunteers by President Lincoln for gallantry in battle, March 13, 1865. In 1867 he was admitted to the Ohio bar, and two years later became prosecuting attorney of Stark county, Ohio. In 1876 he was elected to congress; he served four successive terms, and achieved world-wide reputation as the author of the McKinley (high) tariff bill of 1890. after he was twice elected governor of Ohio, his native state. In 1896 he was elected president of the United States, and he had served six months of his second term in that office at the date of his death. He reached the age of a little more than fifty-eight and a half years. The day before his assassination Mr. McKinley had delivered a characteristic address at the Exposition, optimistic in tone and emphasizing "reciprocity" as the trade opportunity of the hour for the country.

Without attempting at this time to estimate President McKinley's ultimate position in history, it is certain that as the chief figure in recent crises of national policy he will be accounted as an international factor velt, vice-president, became president of the of first importance.

Personally, none of our presidents has been more beloved. Tactful use of his personality

RESIDENT McKINLEY was shot by of the south and the north will not be forgotten. The bitterest of political opponents willingly pay tribute to those qualities of character which endeared him to home and to the larger neighborhood of public life. It is the testimony of his intimates that his last prayerful words, "It is God's way; His will be done," expressed the habitual attitude of his mind in affairs both great and small.

'The Assassin.

The insensate and horrible assassination provoked some talk of lynching in quarters from which more law-abiding sentiments might have been expected. The murderer, who was promptly jailed and guarded in Buffalo, will be tried by due process of law. Following his arrest, police in other cities arrested a number of alleged anarchists on the charge of conspiracy to kill the presi-These arrests included one Emma Goldman, to whose public utterances Leon Czolgasz is said to have referred as inspira-tion to his deed. Evidences of conspiracy are wanting at the date of this comment. In an alleged confession Czolgasz is represented as claiming to be an anarchist, adding that he had met with groups of anarchists in different places, but that he was absolutely without accomplices in deliberately killing the ruler of the nation. Czolgasz was born in the United States about twenty-eight years ago, of parents who came from Posen, in Polish Prussia. Father and stepmother give him the reputation of a timid weakling, a ne'er-do-well.

President Roosevelt.

By the law of succession Theodore Roose-United States upon the death of Mr. McKinley. Upon taking the oath of office, he volunteered the statement that he would aim to allay lingering animosities between people to continue absolutely unbroken the policy

the youngest incumbent of the presidential office in our history; he will be forty-three years old this month. His career has been picturesquely American. Twenty-one years ago he was graduated from Harvard. Since



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States.

longest as National Civil Commissioner. a period of six years. In political life he also served as member of the New York legislature, president of the New York city police board, and governor of New York. From the governorship he was elevated to the vicepresidency for Mc-Kinley's second term. In the war with Spain he helped to organize the "Rough Riders," and he was made

colonel for gallantry at the battle of Las Guasimas. He is the author of numerous books, many of them dealing with ranch life and western conditions with which he familiarized himself. He will have three years and six months of a four years' term to fill.



Search for Lessons.

The inevitable search for lessons from such train of events reveals at least these:

1. Killing a president does not kill the presidency: this institution of government goes right on. Three times in less than forty years has the ghastly futility of assassination been proven in this republic.

2. Human life can be held altogether too

cheap in a commercial era.

3. Respect for law grows by respect for

4. Not everybody who cries out "Down with Anarchy" can put his finger on it.

5. Free speech and free press, despite abuses, are indispensable to self-government.

6. God reigns and government by the people still lives.



Lynch Law a National Evil.

That national evil and shame, lynch law,

of President McKinley. Mr. Roosevelt is is again a subject of earnest discussion and vigorous protest. The spirit of mob violence is certainly spreading, and is threatening to render the people of the United States familiar with and indifferent to manifestations of ferocious savagery and sheer bloodthirstiness. that time he served The number of recent lynchings is appalling. and even a northern audience cheered Senator Tillman for a particularly frank and blunt apology for this form of lawlessness. Originally "the law's delay" and the inadequacy of the legal penalties for certain crimes were urged as excuses for mob law, but the facts have long since refuted this pretense. Negroes are lynched for all sorts of offenses, and not only when the proof of guilt is conclusive, but also on mere suspicion.

Moreover, hanging no longer satisfies the lynchers, and burning at the stake has become almost the normal method of capital punishment at the hands of the mobs. constitution prohibits cruel and unusual punishment for crime, yet in the name of the "unwritten law" even judges and other supposed public guides are approving torture. mutilation, and the stake! The situation is not too strongly described in the New York

Sun, as follows:

"Burning at the stake has become an almost daily incident, with attendant scenes inexpressibly brutaliz ing to the mobs engaged in it. Decency even would forbid our describing them as they are reported in papers of the neighborhoods. Nothing more horrible has taken place in human history. Happily the atroci-ties of the savages of the plains have been made to society, no less horrible atrocities are committed in the presence of mobs of hundreds and thousands of people."

To the credit of the country be it said, the press was never so stirred and so outspoken on this grave question as now, and public opinion is being awakened to the necessity of resolute and systematic effort to check the tendency to savagery. And signs are not wanting that even in the south the more thoughtful citizens deplore the growth of bigotry, intolerance, and racial animosity. Here and there a sheriff is found who is heroic enough to resist the lynching mob and to resort to extreme measures in protecting his prisoners. The chief executives of several states have displayed exceptional energy in fighting the evil, and the whole country has received with gratitude the verdict of an Alabama jury convicting a lyncher of murder and sentencing him to imprisonment for life.

The constitutional convention of Alabama



STAFF REPRODUCTION OF STATUE OF LAFAYETTE TO BE ERECTED IN PARIS.

power to remove any sheriff who allows a breed crime and violence. prisoner in his care to be put to death by a mob, and while this measure will not prevent outrages, it is likely to have a wholesome effect. Heavy pecuniary responsibility upon advocated as another partial preventative, and it deserves wider application than it has received. Most urgent and effective of all, active propaganda of constitutionalism, justice, and order. Lynch law is repugnant to jurisprudence, and it stigmatizes any community guilty of it as unworthy of self-govilliterate, ignorant, reckless whites who do the United States, a staff reproduction of the

adopted a provision giving the governor the not know that vengeance and brutality only

Children's Tribute to Lafayette.

Several years ago some citizens of Chicago the counties disgraced by lynch law has been held a meeting at which it was decided to present a monument of Lafayette to the French people. At this meeting the Lafayette Memorial Committee was organhowever, if slow in operation, would be an ized, and a call was sent out to the school children of the United States to collect the money for the proposed monument. The every principle and tradition of enlightened call met with an enthusiastic response, the smallest district school, as well as the largest city educational institution, contributing ernment, unfit for the guaranties of the its share. In all, one hundred and fifty thoucommon law and the American system of sand dollars was placed at the disposal of politics. Education is essential for the the committee. A year ago, on the annivernegro, and it is equally essential to the sary of the declaration of independence by

proposed statue was unveiled and dedicated in the court of the Louvre, Paris. It is an equestrian statue, fourteen feet high, and shows Lafayette, nineteen years of age, dressed in the historical costume of his age, holding his sword in his right hand. The



THE KING ALFRED STATUE.

bronze statue has not yet been executed. The pedestal will be of marble and will bear the following inscription:

"Erected by the children of the United States in grateful memory of Lafayette, statesman, patriot, soldier."

The sculptor is Paul W. Bartlett, of Boston. His statue of Michael Angelo in the Hall of Statues, Washington, is well known. Th. Hastings, of New York, designed the pedestal.

Millenary of Alfred the Great.

Among the unfinished labors of that master-workman of our historians, John Fiske, was the address which he was to have delivered this month at Winchester, the old capital of the West Saxons, as a contribution to the exercises which celebrate the millenary of Alfred the Great. We reckon it as a real loss that we shall not know Professor Fiske's The work judgment of Alfred's mission. which Alfred did for England was so manifold as to seem beyond belief. After reverses and hardships which might have crushed the stoutest heart, he reduced the wild northern sea-rovers to comparative peace, and held their depredations within bounds; he caused his people to rebuild with enduring stone the homesteads and churches of pine which had been as tinder to the torch of the Dane; he brought skilled artisans from the continent to instruct his people in the finer ways of working in wood and metal and textiles: he caused ships to be built for commerce and for war; his law books, based on the Ten Commandments and the Saxon codes, established a system of justice; his English-speaking clergy opened the Bible to the common people, and his schools and his translations further extended the blessings of religion and learning. All this he accomplished in a brief span of life, for he was not yet fiftythree years old when, in the words of the chronicler, "he received Christ's quiet" at Winchester, on the 28th of October, 901. The celebration of this anniversary has called renewed attention to "The Alfred Jewel," which is one of the chief treasures of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. This antique ornament was found two hundred years ago at Petherton Park, Somersetshire, a few miles from the marshes of Athelney, one of the king's strongholds when beset by the Professor Earle, of Oxford, who has made its history the subject of untiring research, thus describes it:

"Its extreme length is a very small fraction under two inches and a half; its greatest width is just one inch and a fifth; its thickness barely half an inch. It contains a sitting figure enameled on a plate of gold which is protected in front by a slab of rock crystal, and at the back by a gold plate engraved; the whole enshrined in a golden frame of delicately executed filigree work."

Into the border is wrought the inscription which at once connects it with the monarch: "ÆLFRED MEC HEHT GEWYRCAN?" ("Ælfred had me wrought"). Professor Earle's studies, whose results have been set forth at length in a book, lead him to the conclusions that the Alfred of the inscription

was no other than the king; that it was and selected a committee representing "the made from his own design, and that the figure is, in some sort, a representation of Celtic literature. One of the most cherished himself. Anglo-Saxon artistic design has certainly gained something in a thousand years if one may compare the rude outlines on the jewel with the stately lines of the statue by Thornycroft which is to be unveiled at the millenary celebration. A fine ideal statue of the great Saxon civilizer stands also among the lawgivers whose effigies adorn the sky-line of the beautiful new court-house in New York City.

Pan-Celtic Congress.

The Pan-Celtic Congress which met in Dublin in August is reported to have been a remarkable success. It brought together representatives of nearly all the Celtic remnants of western Europe, certainly of all those which have kept alive their ancient language and customs in defiance of their Teutonic overlords. There were Welshmen, descendants of the resolute Britons, whose stubborn adherence to the language and customs of their fathers has withstood the waves of Roman and Anglo-Saxon conquest; there were Irishmen and Scottish Highland clansmen, men of Manx, and Bretons from their continental peninsula. Folk of such ancient lineage show a fine condescension toward parvenu nations like the English and French. The congress indulged in a good deal of eloquence and came to several decis-It determined to meet again in 1905,



ALL HE DOES SAVE.

JOHN CHINAMAN - "Well, I saved my face anyway." -Minneapolis Journal. five nations" to compile the bibliography of objects of the enthusiasts to whom the suc-



KING ALFRED'S JEWEL.

cess of this meeting is due is the revival of the Celtic language and the reassertion of the Celtic individuality. That this will bring political consequences with it is more than likely. Whether it will be viewed with favor by the British government is a debatable question. One would suppose that the government would frown upon any concerted endeavor to keep alive distinctions which revive such bitter memories. Yet at the recent session of the British parliament a young Irish member of the House of Commons was allowed by the speaker to address the house in the tongue of his Celtic forefathers, an incident which deeply stirred the breasts of those who have the Celtic revival at heart.

Twisting the Tail of the British Lion.

The era of good feeling between the two great English-speaking powers has happily interrupted that once popular diversion called "twisting the lion's tail." France and Germany may occasionally take a hand at that exciting and hazardous sport, but the Eagle and the Lion are just now playing the part of a happy family. There are indications that the old feelings are not quite dead when, for example, some Irish-American mayor refuses to half-mast the municipal

standard on the occasion of the death of the queen, or when some Dutch or German member endeavors to spread upon the records of city council or state legislature a resolution of sympathy with the heroic Boers in their death struggle against the weight of



BARON LUDVIC MONCHEUR, New Minister from Belgium to the United States.

the British empire. Yet even in these placid days one may presume upon a degree of curious interest in the origin of the phrase which has done-and doubtless will do again - such good service. The American tourist who crosses the plain of Waterloo stops to examine the colossal lion which was erected as a monument to the victory of Wellington. the museum at Brus-

sels is the plaster model of the lion, and if the curious tourist will compare his snap-shot of the monument with this original he will be struck by a marked difference between the The brandished tail of the model is represented in the monument itself by a caudal appendage of surprisingly humble and pacific poise. The French have a story which explains the discrepancy, and accounts (to their own satisfaction, at least) for the phrase current there as here, "to twist the lion's tail." It is said that in 1832 a detachment of French troops under Marshal Gerard was moved across the historic plain, when the soldiers were seized with an irresistible desire to overturn the monument which tells of a dark day in their nation's history. They had bravely attacked the colossus (in the rear), and by desperate pulling had succeeded in bringing its tail to the ground, when the opportune arrival of the marshal saved the beast from further indignities. This, say the French, was the first time the lion's tail was twisted.

French Demands Upon Turkey.

At one time the peace of Europe was believed to be threatened by the Far Eastern question, but that menace has disappeared. In China a settlement will be effected on the basis of the preservation of the status quo, geographically and politically. Is there real

danger of a reopening of the infinitely more troublesome question of the near East?

The Franco-Turkish difficulty over the alleged repudiation by the Porte of its agreements in the matter of the quay and harbor concessions to French subjects assumed an acute stage when diplomatic relations were severed and M. Constans, the French ambassador, left Constantinople. There is no doubt, however, that the controversy will be adjusted diplomatically. No principle or question of national honor is involved. The Porte was perhaps guilty of procrastination, dilly-dallying, and duplicity, but M. Constans is suspected of "playing politics." It required years to induce Turkey to pay the American claims which arose out of the Armenian outrages, and France can hardly expect more consideration than was accorded the United States.

The treaty of Berlin, after the Russo-Turkish war in the seventies, defined the status of the "sick man" in Europe, and the equilibrium then established will not be disturbed. France will make no decisive move without the consent of her ally, Russia, whose reversionary interest in Turkey is greater than that of any other power, and Russia would not favor the reopening of the Eastern question at this juncture. Her stake is Constantinople, and Germany, which has befriended the sultan and obtained important privileges in Asia Minor, would not permit partition of the sultan's dominions. czar's visit to France may lead to important developments, but the best students of



RUSSIA'S MOVABLE FRONTIER IN ACTION.

--Minneapolis Journal.

European politics anticipate no immediate of the Roman emperor, Julian the Apostate, palpable effects. strengthened materially, and the moral influ- Christian era to revive the worship of Olymence of this fact will probably serve to bring pian deities. The master-idea of this novelist about a complete satisfaction of French demands upon Turkey.

New Russian Literature.

In the world-empire of letters, no less than in the great game of boundary-extension, Russia attracts cosmopolitan attention. sound of Tolstoi's name as the possible prophet of a new order has grown familiar in every hamlet of civilized nations, and now two younger writers of his race have made their literary message heard westward across Europe and America. The already famous novel, "Foma Gordyeeff," by Maxim Gorky, pen name of Alexei Maximowitsch Pjeschkow, was published as a serial from February to September, 1899, in the Russian monthly magazine Zhizn, and is now talked of everywhere in the reading world. The title means "Thomas the Proud"; the novel is said to be a powerful presentation, frankly realistic, of the hero's character as developed amid the incidents peculiar to the life of the merchant class along the great river which the peasants call "Mother Volga." The author was born in 1868 or 1869 in Nijni Novgorod, his present residence. His father was an upholsterer. He was left an orphan at the age of nine, and from that time until he began to write, in 1893, endured all the hardships inevitable to grinding poverty and uncongenial occupations. He has tramped all over Russia, and has acquired a passionate sympathy with the sufferings of the poor in his native land. He is represented as timid, even to the degree of being frightened at his sudden and wide popularity. The name Gorky signifies "the bitter one." So far no destructive criticism has been passed on his work. An eminent English reviewer says that he "shows us the soul when it is alone with itself," and an American critic of note sees in him "the future master destined to create a new epoch.

Dmitri Merejkowski has arrived so recently in the literary market-place that personal facts concerning him do not yet greatly He is a poet, a psychologist, a distinguished Greek scholar, translator, and traveler, as well as a romance-writer. The trilogy of novels selected to introduce him to readers of the English-speaking race begins with "The Death of the Gods," which is a picture of the period and the personality

The dual alliance will be who sought in the fourth century of the is the pagan and Christian dualism of human nature, the persistent conflict between sense

and spirit. The second number of the series. "The Resurrection of the Gods.' continues this theme in the period of the Renaissance with Leonardo de Vinci and Savonarola as leading and contrasting characters. The third part of the trilogy in which Peter the Great and the Tsarevitch Alexis will enact the conflict of the two principles, will be entitled "The Antichrist." Merejkowski believes that the imperfect Euro-



SENOR DON MARTIN GARCIA MEROU. New Minister from the Argentine Republic to the United States

pean civilization of today has been painfully evolved by the tremendous conflict between two ideas, that of a Man-God and that of a God-Man, and that the better type of the future will result from a reconciliation of the two, an equilibrium between hedonism and altruism.

Labor Contracts.

The whole question of labor contracts has been reopened by the action of the Milwaukee and Joliet (Illinois) employees of the United States Steel Corporation in obeying the order of President Shaffer extending the strike against that combination, and the synchronous refusal of the two South Chicago lodges of the Amalgamated Association to quit work. The latter, claiming to be strong and loyal unionists, and avowing profound sympathy with the strike, declared that their contract with the Illinois Steel Company - a constituent concern of the great trust - restrained them from striking. They alleged that, notwithstanding the absorption of the company by the trust, their agreement with the former was binding upon them.

This proposition President Shaffer denied. The Joliet and Milwaukee lodges had signed agreements similar to that of South Chicago, but they broke them after a week's deliberation, on the ground that the signing of a

imply abstention from striking for cause, and for the further reason that the existence of the national union itself was threatened mitted that this danger is rather remote. by the policy of the steel trust.



LATE FRANCESCO CRISFI, Italian Statesman.

the breach of contract at Joliet and Milwaukee, and has warmly praised the course of the South Chicago workmen as in the long run of unionism itself. contracts with them,

that organized labor lightly repudiates solemn promises and formal agreements. In fact, within the past few months there has been a marked revival of hostility to trades unions and arbitration, and this reactionary tendency may be stimulated and strengthened by the violation of contract with which the Joliet and Milwaukee lodges are generally charged.

Meantime President Shaffer has revoked the charters of the South Chicago branches, and in the eyes of many organized workmen they stand branded as selfish, disloyal, and subservient to capital. Resolutions have been adopted denouncing their attitude and calling upon unionists to boycott them. Their case, however, will be reviewed by the national convention of the Amalgamated Association, and they may be reinstated.

An interesting development directly traceable to this "contract" question is the advocacy by the press of the incorporation of trades unions. Mr. J. P. Morgan is reported as having said that the steel combination would not treat in future with organizations that had no legal status and corporate responsibility. Labor leaders have not entertained the idea of incorporation very favorably, chiefly because they feared that, if they placed their unions under state control and supervision, the anti-trust laws might be applied to them, and

wage scale for a year did not necessarily that their efforts to raise wages by concerted action might be opposed as "in restraint of trade and competition." It must be ad-

Incorporated unions could sue and be Without exception the daily press, as well sued; their contracts would be enforceable as a section of the in the courts, and they could be held liable labor press, has in damages for breach thereof. It is not severely condemned unlikely that in the near future all important unions will be morally compelled to obtain charters and to assume corporate responsibilities. President Shaffer, for his part, sees no objection to incorporation, but he points out that the laws of the several states do not provide for the bestowal of a corpohonorable, right, and rate status upon labor bodies. New legislation may be necessary. In England there is highly expedient a law for the registration of trades unions. from the standpoint but they are not made legal "persons" by such registration. The House of Lords, in Employers, it is a case of some notoriety, has decided, howaverred, will decline ever, that unions may be sued in their registo recognize unions tered names, and that their funds may be and to enter into attached by those having judgments against them. This decision has been widely cited and or even to refer dis- commended on equitable grounds, though, putes to arbitration if they once conclude strictly speaking, it was judicial legislation.

Society's Right to Industrial Peace.

In connection with the steel strike the more thoughtful section of the press has been discussing the interests and rights of the "third party," the public. The "right to work," "the right to strike," and "the right to manage one's own affairs" are very properly insisted on, but these formulæ do not cover the right of society to industrial peace, and do not, if asserted, prevent interruption of labor and the consequent suffering and depression. Earnestly raising this question the Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican inclines toward some form of compulsory arbitration. It is significant that The Christian Work goes farther, and unequivo-cally declares for such arbitration. It believes that, as Professor Ely has observed, in our day of industrial interdependence, keen international rivalry, and colossal combinations, the orderly and peaceful operation of the industrial mechanism is a vital public concern, and yet our doctrines and practise have not changed at all since the days of the small industry and all-pervading competition. During strikes and severe disturbances society remains helpless. The Christian Work proceeds to say:

This state of helplessness and uncertainty is becoming more and more intolerable. Not only is it losing hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages and compelling idleness and engendering hostility on the part of the workmen, but the employers are liable at any time to be confronted with a disastrous strike in their business. . . . In the case of private individuals the courts have long since provided for all such troubles, and when we advocate compulsory arbitration between parties like the Steel Trust and the Amalgamated Association we are simply recommending the same course of treatment and the same method of adjusting their differences that has been found practicable between private individuals. Without this compulsory method of arbitrating differences society would return at once to its primitive state of disorder, and neither life nor property would be safe for a moment. evident that compulsory arbitration alone can remedy

Professor Ely is not prepared to apply compulsion to all disputes, but he would apply it to quasi-public industries which require special grants and privileges. He would make arbitration one of the conditions of a franchise. To private industry, for the present at least, he would apply something less than compulsion, but he does not clearly indicate what. This omission is supplied in a remarkable communication to the press by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, who advances a practical suggestion of the greatest simplicity and effectiveness. He advocates the creation by each state of a commission charged with the power of investigating and reporting upon important differences between capital and labor. He refers to the Massachusetts railway commission as a body capable of serving as a model, and recalls a great strike of twenty-five years ago which that commission settled by virtue of its moral authority alone. It would not be necessary to impose terms upon either party: the commission would simply locate responsibility and determine the right and wrong of any dispute important enough to engage its attention. It would make a thorough inquiry. Then it would present its report to the public, continues Mr. Adams, "putting the responsibility where the facts accessible showed it belonged, and recommending such practical solution of the trouble as might commend itself to the judgment of an unprejudiced tribunal. The report so made would carry with the public and the parties concerned exactly that degree of weight its judicial character and reasoning might impart to it. It could not be enforced by There is no any governmental process. sheriff behind it. But, if well reasoned and fair, it would represent the moral weight of an aroused and advised public opinion. This is, for every practical end, 'compulsory' arbitration.'

public opinion to bring influence and pressure to bear upon the party in the wrong and compel a settlement. During every strike much is said about public sympathy and support, and these are truly supposed to be essential to success, while the failure to

obtain them is deemed fatal. But what happens when the public is ignorant or divided through misrepresentation. bias, deliberate distortion of the truth? The press is not always fair or wellinformed, in the judgment of at least one of the parties, and the opinions of the public are largely based on the comments of the press. A truly impartial report by a fearless, capable, independent



VICTORIA. The late Empress Dowager of Germany.

commission would disarm prejudice and give the public a firm foundation for an irresistible judgment. Some of the strongest opponents of compulsory arbitration are willing to accept the solution proposed by Mr. Adams.

Bi-Centennial of Yale College.

The universities and colleges of America and Europe are uniting with Yale University this month in the celebration of the twohundredth anniversary of the founding of that institution of learning. The beginning of the college was at Saybrook, Connecticut, in October, 1701, and the site of the original building in that town has recently been marked with a commemorative tablet. removal to New Haven took place in 1716 and the donations from Governor Elihu Yale (the "Saint Eli" of later generations of Yalensians) came to hand in 1718. He was a native of New England who had amassed a fortune in the East India trade and gave a part of it to the struggling collegiate school in the colony of his fathers. In the eighteenth century Yale with her elder sister. Harvard, performed an inestimable service for America, not only preparing an educated ministry for the New England churches, but sending out graduates who became leaders in every department of the growing life of the continent. From Yale rather than from In other words, such a body would enable Harvard came the impulse which has multi-

bia, Princeton, Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth in the eighteenth century, and Cornell, Chicago, California, Western Reserve, Tulane in the nineteenth, are but a few of the institutions which found their first president



Courtesy Perry Pictures Co. ALPHONSO XIII. King of Spain. Having reached his majority, he now reigns in his own right.

among the graduates of Yale. For a long time Yale held the distinction which, in somewhat diminished degree, it still retains, of being the most truly national of our colleges. Connecticut has never dominated Yale, as Massachusetts long dominated Harvard. New York City and state, the Western Reserve of Ohio, and the northwest, the great families of the slaveholding southern aristocracy, favored Yale and gave some

color to its claim to be the most representative national college. The fact that its graduates were very widely dispersed has strengthened its position in this regard. The time has come now when half a dozen of the colleges which will gather to honor "Mother Yale" at New Haven are in position to show greater resources in property, greater numbers of students, and perhaps in some instances broader educational opportu-Not one of them, however, will refuse to acknowledge their debt to the pioneer who with small resources of men and money maintained almost single-handed the cause of liberal learning in America. nation is not yet so sunk in commercialism as to begrudge honor to the alma mater of Jonathan Edwards, Eli Whitney, John .C. Calhoun, James Kent, Samuel F. B. Morse, Horace Bushnell, and Nathan Hale. As one reviews the two centuries of honorable and beneficent work which has been accomplished "beneath the elms of Old Yale," it is pleasant to recall the happy words of the Rev. Cotton Mather of Boston who wrote to Elihu Yale in London in January, 1718, soliciting the financial aid which the feeble collegiate school so sorely needed. "Sir," said the quaint old Puritan, "though you have your felicities in your family, which I pray God to

plied colleges throughout the land. Colum- is forming at New Haven might wear the name of Yale College it would be better than a name of sons and daughters." The old representative of "John Company" responded with a gift of books for the library. a portrait of his sovereign (still treasured by the university), and a cargo of East India goods which was marketed in Boston for £562, 12s. The grateful corporation at once gave the name of "Yale" to the college.

League for Civic Improvement.

Among the conventions of the summer season, that of the American League for Civic Improvement was significant. object of this league is to bring into communication for acquaintance and mutual helpfulness all organizations, firms, and individuals interested in the promotion of outdoor art, public beauty, town and village improvement. Sessions of the convention were held at Buffalo and at Chautaugua. Hon. John L. Zimmerman, of Springfield, Ohio; Dr. Matthew D. Mann, of the Buffalo Park Board: Mira L. Dock, of the Pennsylvania State Board of Forestry; Mrs. Conde Hamlin, of the Civic League, St. Paul; Jessie M. Good, of Springfield, Ohio; H. B. Beck, of the University of Texas: Charles M. Loring, of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association; Albert Kelsey, president of the Architectural League of America; Edwin L. Shuey, of Dayton, Ohio, and others presented subjects upon which they are recognized as expert authorities: The official report of the proceedings (to be secured from league headquarters in Springfield, Ohio) will constitute a most valuable contribution to the growing literature on improvement topics. Professor Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, was elected president of the league. The league took the important initiative of petitioning the commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to make provision for an exhibit covering improvement work in towns and cities, along the lines of similar exhibits, abroad showing the development of municipal art and the science of modern city making.

Mission Work for Huns and Bohemians.

Protestant Bohemians, who are strongest as Presbyterians in New York City, and as Congregationalists and Methodists in Cleveland and Chicago, are planning to send missionaries among the Huns of Pennsylvania continue and multiply, yet certainly if what and back home to Russian Bohemia. It is

hardly necessary to specify them as Protestant Bohemians, for those non-Protestant are nothing at all, in spite of the fact that Bohemia is nominally a Catholic country. While most Bohemians in America are ignorant of the history of their own country during the Thirty Years' war, the prejudice arising out of that stigma to Christianity seems to be mixed in their very blood. In the cities named, apart from the Protestant work and a veritable handful who are Catholics, Bohemians attend no church at all. Unlike the Huns, they are exceedingly well educated, thrifty, and temperate. As it is impossible for Americans to command the Slav dialects, Bohemians are preparing for mission work in their old home countries, and Bohemians are entering heartily into the raising of funds for their maintenance.

Congregationalist Meetings.

Three important Congregationalist meetings occur in October. One is the annual meeting of the American Board, another the triennial meeting of the National Council, and the third the annual meeting of the Missionary Association. board will have something to say on missions in China, since Dr. Ament, who was attacked by Mark Twain, will be one of the speakers. The council will hear the report of a Committee of Fifteen, and may possibly advise — Congregational National Councils are not legislative bodies - two meetings a year for the six benevolent societies, one to be devoted exclusively to foreign, the other exclusively to home mission interests. will also be a recommendation about federating the work of the home societies. Congregationalists, and to some extent Baptists, are overhauling what may be called their benevolent machinery; a task that is more of a forward step than an evidence of failure, since the amount of their benevolent contributions, when compared with those of other bodies, is very large.

Ecumenical Methodist Conference

The third ecumenical Methodist Conference met early in September in City Road Chapel, London, and from all over the world delegates went to it, representing all branches of the great Methodist body. The place of meeting is the birthplace of Methodism, having been the place where Wesley

the conference sermon. The five hundred delegates were divided into two sections. three hundred being in the western, representing the American churches, and two hundred in the eastern, representing the European. The conference met for twelve

days, hearing and discussing papers on subjects of interest to world Methodism. and most of the announced speakers were Americans. This was but natural. as it is in America that the Methodist church has made the greatest advance in the past century and the American child has far outstripped its English parent in size and importance. The five hundred ference represented a membership of



THE LATE ISABELLA THOBURN. delegates to the conman's College, India.

7,402,913, of which 6,201,250 are in American churches or in missions supported by them. There are seventeen Methodist organizations in the United States, the largest being the Methodist church, North, with 2,746,191 members. The southern church comes next in size with a membership of 1,470,520. The growth of the church has been largely accomplished in the century just closed, the total membership in America at its beginning being but 65,000. In Great Britain and in British possessions the growth of the body has not been so marked as in this country, although it ranks well with other evangelical churches. British Methodists number about 1,200,000, the larger number of whom are in the Wesleyan Methodist body. The ecumenical conference meets every ten years, alternating between England and America. The next meeting will be held in this country, but the place has not yet been fixed.

Protestant Episcopal General Convention.

Very important questions come before the Episcopal General Convention, opening in San Francisco as this issue of THE CHAUTAU-QUAN MAGAZINE appears. Among them are: A new canon on marriage and divorce, preached, and the old pulpit in which he greatly restricting remarriage of divorced stood was used by Bishop Galloway of the persons, and possibly prohibiting it alto-Methodist Church, South, when he preached gether; permitting a Bible containing marginal readings to be read in churches; dropping the words "Protestant Episcopal" and substituting a new name—"The Church in America," the one now most preferred; division of the country into provinces, with an archbishop over each, and possibly a



JUDGE ELL TORRANCE,
Of Minnesota. new Commander-in-Chief of
the G. A. R.

primate or archbishop-president at the head of all: the adoption of a wholly new constitution: taking the diocese of Honolulu into the American system: and the election of bishops of Havana and Manila. The diocese of Massachusetts will be divided. because the old Puritan state is now third in the union in number of Episcopal communicants. In 1873, which date ended a period of eighty-nine years, the one hun-

dredth Episcopal bishop was consecrated. In 1901, a few weeks since, which date ended a period of twenty-eight years, the two hundredth bishop was consecrated. In 1873 Episcopal communicants in America numbered 235,000; in 1900, 712,000. Here is an increase forty per cent greater than the increase in population. The gifts of this communion for all purposes were, in 1873, \$6,187,000; in 1900, \$16,069,000.



American Edition of the Revised Bible

When the Revised Bible was published in 1885 it was a matter of common knowledge

that while the American members of the revision committee had agreed, in the interest of harmony, with their English confreres in the changes made in the text of the Authorized Version, they were by no means satisfied with the result. In the opinion of the Americans, the English committeemen were too conservative and many words and expressions were retained in the Revised Version because they were old and in a measure established, although American scholars felt that more modern expressions should be substituted. An American edition of the Revised Bible, in which the opinions of American scholars should find expression, was decided upon, but in order that sales of the English edition might be unaffected the Americans agreed to wait fourteen years before placing their edition on the market. The time has expired, and the book has just appeared. Not only do the changes which were advocated by the Americans sixteen years ago appear in it, but the whole book has in the meantime been subjected to careful examination and the best word or expression chosen in every passage. It is a credit to American scholarship, and it is certain that the volume will become indispensable to students of the Bible. It is as far in advance of the version of 1885 as was the Authorized Version in advance of its predecessors. Some of the changes in wording which are found in this new version of the Bible are, in the Old Testament, "heart" for "reins," "will" for "shall" in numerous cases, and in the New Testament, " Holy Spirit' takes the place of "Holy Ghost," "always" is substituted for "alway," "hungry" for "an hungered," "give help to" for "holpen," "show" for "shew," etc. None of the great texts is materially changed in the rendering.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

This number of The Chautauquan Magasine is mailed to every person who has been a subscriber during the past year, no subscriptions habing been discontinued. This is done in order that every former Chautauquan reader may receive the opening installment of the serial articles that are to constitute the leading features of the magasine during the coming year, the management believing that their special balue justifies such a departure from the custom of the magasine. After this month The Chautauquan Magasine will be sent only to those who renew their subscriptions.

It is especially desired that the magazine features of the coming year be brought before the largest possible number of persons, and to this end many specimen copies of this issue are being mailed. Readers who receive more than one copy will therefore understand that the additional magazines are sent as specimen copies in the hope that they will be given to others.

CORRELATION.

BY THE EDITOR.

VER two years ago, when the underlying plan for editorial conduct of The Chautauquan Magazine was submitted to four prominent editors of magazines in this country, opinions were unanimous that the scheme was different from that of any existing publication. And although commendation of it was also flatteringly unanimous, opinions differed as to the means of carrying it out. Could we get people to see that the particular thing which we were attempting to do was worth while, when every modern periodical is setting off day fireworks to attract the patient reader to its claims for attention?

The Chautauqua constituency, schooled to discriminate through experience with home reading courses, was quick to catch the idea as it developed month after month. In a

sense it was

"Theirs not to reason why;"

they had taken us on faith in the educational aims and methods of the Chautauqua System of Popular Education, the end in view justifying the means unless disproven by actual experience. We have been assured of it so many times over that we must ourselves believe it to be true that one of our purposes is thoroughly understood and approved: The magazine is a vital part of a comprehensive four years' course, in English, designed to give to out-of-school people that broad view of things styled "the College Outlook."

At the same time evidences have rapidly multiplied that a larger public discerned another purpose running through the magazine, in keeping with the spirit of the hour: What the "group plan" of buildings, parks, boulevards, fountains, etc., is to the modern municipality, specialization, or grouping of contents may be in the magazine field.

Upon the background of a four years' course of "French-Greek," "Italian-German," "English-Russian" and "American" subjects we have brought into relief each year a topic of uppermost current interest. This topic has been treated by an authority, presented in popular form, and illustrated. In a careful reading of it the student discovers an historical standard by which he can judge intelligently the relative importance of current developments. Two years ago this topic was "The Expansion of the American People." Last year it was "The Rivalry of Nations:

World Politics of Today." Readers say that grouping contents about these standards has helped them to secure definite results from all their reading, whereas some of their neighbors are still afflicted with the "hen brain "habit of fluttering hither and thither and getting nowhere in particular. The magazine has evolved and now stands for a Chautauqua Method of Studying Current

Events.

We begin the new reading year this month with the series on "Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy" (18 chapters). Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks, of the University of Chicago, the author, is one of the half dozen men named by Mr. Powers in the Atlantic as really effective teachers whom the University Extension movement has developed in the United States. The "timeliness" of a study in American Diplomacy goes without saying at this stage of national development. The reader will naturally couple the article on "The Law of Nations" with Prof. Sparks's "Birth of American Diplomacy," and the graphic delineation of "Europe's Peril from Yankeeism' with Prof. Sparks's account of the curious 'business' established in connection with the diplomatic mission of "Silas Deane, the American agent in France." Since no figure looms larger than that of Lafayette in days of our early diplomatic struggles, "Highways and Byways" shows the Lafayette statue which is to be erected in Paris by school children of the United States. In the same section of the magazine may be found the French story of the first time the British lion's tail was twisted, reference to the Franco-Turkish difficulty, to new ministers sent to the United States by foreign powers, and comment on other diplomatic phases of current interest. Current events programs and a summary of important news appear in pages of the Round Table.

Our background scheme this year is Italian-German. Here is "A Reading Walk in Rome," which shows us the Rome of history as one may see it to-day; "The Inner Life of Giotto" carries us back to a famous age of Italian art, and "Italian Laces Old and New," brings to view an art in handicraft of very present industrial interest.

telligently the relative importance of current developments. Two years ago this topic was "The Expansion of the American People." the constructive point of view which reader Last year it was "The Rivalry of Nations: and editor may possess to common advantage.

ITALIAN LACES, OLD AND NEW.

BY ADA STERLING.

(Illustrated from photographs by M. Charles Balliard, Photographer for Metropolitan Museum of Art.)

to put it more exactly, of the hissixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. which embraced the most affluent years of her commercial life. From the Italy of fostered under the benign influence of the that time has radiated all that in modern Medicis. times is artistic in music, in painting, in sculpture and architecture, in wood-carving feature of national interest. In commercial and metal-working, in glass manufacture, value, as must be the case with all dress

On every side her shores were hospitable to commerce with the convenient cities of the older civilizations that lav along the contiguous and opposite shores of the Mediterranean. In the fifteenth century she was the great market for the products of Spain and the east. Especially absorbing for the consumption of her own people those articles of luxury and ornament for the manufacture of which the Orient has always been famous, her people soon acquired a very connoisseur-

ship in the elegant inventions of the older ployed and utilitarian work of the painter, world. Then, almost suddenly, this accumulated knowledge was subdivided among all classes of Italians. of industry seized them, giving in concrete results a commercial supremacy that dazzled other nations for two centuries, and stimulated the northern countries into an even more powerful industrial activity.

An enthusiastic compiler of a great volume of masterpieces of industrial art says of that period: "It was like the blooming of a spring flower, with its conquering grace, brightness, and perfume." This era produced Michael Angelo, poet, painter, sculptor, and architect; Pollajuola, goldsmith, painter, engraver; Ghirlandajo, an artist as diversely gifted, but whose celebrity rests on his having devised the making of garlands light as a hair upon small jewelry, and upon his exquisite modeling of diminutive saints

O the student of Italian history, or, father, as versatile, was the maker of lutes and spinets, harps, and organs; an artist, tory of Italy, no period will prove architect, and engineer, and, moreover, himmore fascinating than the fifteenth, self the descendant of men of strong talents and character) was also a figure of great prominence at this time, and his genius was

Now the needlework of Italy became a in money-coining, in weaving, and in needle- ornament, as against the less generally em-



ANTIQUE ITALIAN LACE [1400-1450].

the sculptor, the architect, and the lesser artists, it superseded in financial importance A very fecund spirit to the country all other handiwork. Its value as an industry in Spain had been enormous. In her awakened activity, Italy almost immediately absorbed the entire lace interests of the world. Previous to this time, Italian women, and especially those dwelling in convents, had produced not only fine lace models, but also hangings of exquisite needlework in wool and silk and linen. and as workers in the bolder field of tapestry-weaving they were considerably recognized. In the collection of ancient needlework owned by Mrs. James Boorman Johnston, and loaned recently to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, are carefully assorted and classified specimens of the work of Italian needlewomen of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. By means of these, and virgins; Benvenuto Cellini (whose rather than by any other models convenient ment of lace-making may be traced with

comparative ease.

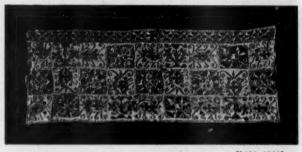
In America the impulse toward a development of fine needlework, and especially of lace-making, has never been so positive as at present. In several important quarters manufacturers have engaged the services of

foreign instructresses, with a view to establishing the work as an active industry, and for the first time an interest somewhat commensurate with the value of the work is actually aroused. Stories of the peasant lace-makers of Europe heretofore have acted as a deterrent rather than as a stimulus to the interest of American women in needlework. The ambition of our young country has been to earn large sums

with the quick machine in order to be able to spend lavishly in foreign countries, a circumstance that permits the American to assume the appearance of the careless purchaser of a peasant production, while disdaining to emulate what is regarded by the superficial as an occupation essentially for the peasant, and therefore not to be thought suitable in so republican a government.

The true position of fine needlework, however, is and has been always that of an auxiliary of art; not an occupation of the untaught (though others than the book-

to the American student's hand, the develop- of wealth and beauty, who put into their work the prettiest fancies of their quiet moments. Some of the best specimens of antique needlework in the foreign museums are known to have been made by women distinguished in history and romance. Lacemaking was popularized and converted into a trade only when the commercial eye discov-

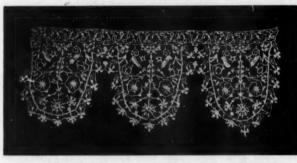


SYMBOLICAL ANTIQUE ITALIAN LACE AFTER GREEK MODEL [1400-1500].

ered its value as a form of dress ornament. But even this discovery has not served to divorce it from other truly artistic occupations. In its earlier commercial history lace patterns, as were the designs for tapestry, for wood-carving, those for the goldsmiths, the decorations for faience and enamels, were all the careful products of the painter's pencil. The artists of the Italian Renaissance frequently lent their talents to the devising of lace patterns, for the tracing of scrolls and minute ornamentation for crystal, and even to the making of designs learned may become proficient in it), but for wrought iron and other metal work.

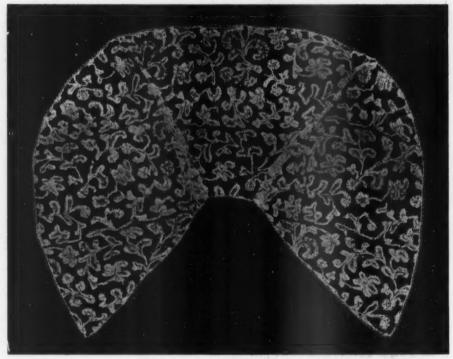
The gorgeous patterns of the larger Italian laces that ornamented the albs and copes and chasubles of the robes of the pontifical circle all show their common source to have been in the invention of clever artists, familiar with the intricacies of other products of the times. For some of the more pretentious tissues of wool and silk and gold thread, the arabesques of Raphael were appropriated, and many of the patterns which later

lace-makers have repeated were ciled by artists almost as familiar. Rosalba Carriera, a famous pastel artist, began her career as a needlewoman, and on prove how always it has been the source of the way to a higher fame appears as a maker occupation for cultured and refined women of Italian lace patterns. Again, in recent



EARLY ITALIAN RETICELLA LACE, NINE INCHES DEEP. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

rather the delight of women of fine fancy. A thousand poets might be quoted, and legends innumerable told of the needle in the hands of royal women and heroines, to



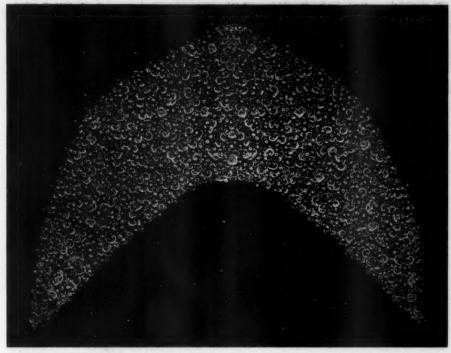
OLD FLAT ITALIAN LACE [1550-1600]. PRESENTED BY MRS, R. L. STUART TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

years, Sir E. Burne-Jones and William Mor- wood to the solid block, or plated metal ris have evolved designs for the workers of to the pure silver. the Royal School of Art Needlework.

It is a question whether the revival of hand lace-making, already in a state of vigor in Italy, Austria, Sweden, and Ireland, will induce the ordinary needlewoman to return to the slow but exquisitely minute methods followed by the early lace-makers, though obviously the market for such beautiful product becomes more secure each year. Today much of the good so-called "hand" work is made upon a groundwork of woven netting that imitates perfectly the net ground which formerly was made stitch by stitch as the work proceeded. Lace braids of a hundred varieties that originally were made directly in the pattern now are purchasable in small bolts or rolls, and even by the yard. The employment of such braids, while resulting not infrequently in an effective pattern that often is satisfactory to the uncritical, reduces by fully seventenths the labor of producing a pretty trimming; but such products bear, in reality, the same relation to the genuine lace as appliqué times. bears to embroidery proper, as veneered

As a first step in acquiring a knowledge of lace, whether for the purposes of making. or merely in order that lace seen may be classified, the student who is familiar with simple sewing and embroidery stitches should proceed to examine every available piece of old lace wherever it is to be seen, to separate and analyze the character of the individual stitches of which it is composed, and to trace the direction and method in which the work has been done from the initial pattern or parchment. The early specimens of Italian lace, nearly all of which were flat, band-shaped fabrics, were more or less solidly worked with even edges similar to those that finish the sides of insertions in the present day. They were applied to the garment for the garniture of which they served, in the form of bands almost exclusively. By means of such trimming on the draperies of robed figures in ancient statuary and bas-reliefs, antiquarians succeed in tracing the development of needlework to most remote

An illustration of the form of needlework



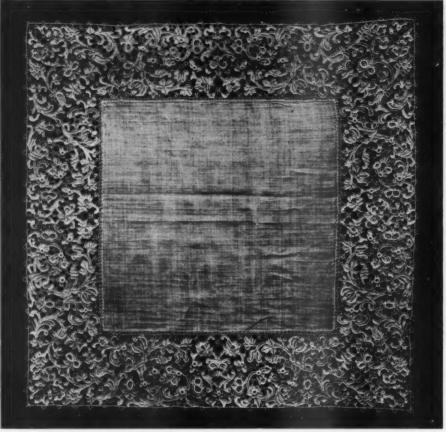
VENETIAN LACE MANTILLA. PRESENTED BY MRS, J. J. ASTOR TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

ground so laboriously interwoven by the needle as to resemble nothing so much as a piece of well-bleached cheese-cloth with patterns worked at intervals, much after the manner of the drawn-work which may be commonly seen in the French and Mexican work of the present day. This first groundwork was little more than an exquisitely fine darning stitch, a stitch from which later was derived the close braid work that distinguished the Roman or antique flat laces of Italy, and out of which the filmy Flemish patterns were evolved.

The next step seen in the development of the Italian laces was the retiring of the close-meshed ground and the appearance of more open patterns in which the flat, buttonholed bar is seen which imitated the reticella or bone laces of Greece. Next appeared the twisted bride or strand that connected the leading motifs of the design. Then the raised or padded cordonnet, finished with button-holed edge, and last, the inventions

that obtained from 1400 to 1450 shows a machine, and has defied the most ingenious attempts to imitate it.

Once the form of lace changed from straight bands to rounded and pointed garnitures, such as shoulder draperies, collars, aprons, cuffs, etc., the method of working became more defined, though a regularity of treatment was never persisted in in Italy until the reëstablishment of lace-making was undertaken in 1870. Then, at last, the methods that had made the French schools of 1690 and thereafter so dominant were applied. The results are seen in such regular patterns as may be traced in the modern handkerchief here shown, in which are now repeated the old and exquisite Italian stitches, but with a precision unknown to and, in truth, disdained by the earlier work-An examination of the Venetian lace mantilla, the most splendid feature of the Astor collection, than which a more exquisite and precious specimen does not exist in any of the collections of the new world, reveals the irregularity of the early culminated in the feathery picot or loop Italian workmanship, though its unevenness which, as a feature of the Venetian lace, proves now to be a charm and certificate of has proved the great barrier to the usurping authenticity to the connoisseur of laces.



MODERN ITALIAN LACE IN THE MRS. J. J. ASTOR COLLECTION. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The boldest figure in the design is that of a curled plume or coral branch, or this figure repeated in groups of two or three; but, though this constantly reappears, it will be observed that no two corresponding portions of the mantilla exactly or even nearly agree. The motifs, though the same, are placed irregularly over the ground of twisted and ornamented bride.

The patterns used by later workers at Burano consist, as did those in the schools of Alençon, of a series of corresponding sections of parchment or vellum, upon which the design to be worked has been exactly drawn. Occasionally a glazed and stiffened muslin is used, similar to that employed by architects in the draughting of their plans; also in some instances a thin glossy leather is prepared, and the pattern drawn upon it. The last named serves especially for patterns

that include heavy raised work and loose (volant) leaves. The sections are small always, in order that each may be handled easily. The outlines of the pattern are pricked carefully and at regular intervals, and the first step of the worker is "to lay in" the coarse tracing or outline thread that must be carried completely around the actual motifs or leading figures of the pattern and which is attached by a single stitch to the parchment at intervals of from one-eighth to three-eighths of an inch.

The outline stitches carefully traced, the groundwork is now filled in, either with the plain twisted thread or bride (which was so marked a characteristic of the early Italian laces, and, in fact, supplied the basis for the twisted net ground used in the Valenciennes lace exclusively), the net stitch in its many varieties, or the flat, button-holed

looped stitches were added, they were put on after the entire work had been completed. The filling in of the motif is most important, and here the needlewoman's real opportunity came to execute her finest ingenuity, a single simple leaf often comprising six or more clearly defined stitches.

The final operation is to release the

The edges of the old laces were finished finished lace from the vellum or other founwith a cordonnet or slightly padded and dation. This is done by clipping on the raised rim, and where to this the picot or under side the fil de trace, and picking out under side the fil de trace, and picking out the same. The operation is one of much delicacy and importance, as the pulling away of even a film of the infinitesimal linen strand that has been used in working would mar the lace beyond redemption.

In a future paper the details of working the foundation stitches of the pure Italian

laces will be given.

EUROPE'S PERIL FROM YANKEEISM.

BY GEORGE B. WALDRON.

promises to be the coming alignment other things equally well. of the nations. Already the struggle is on in the peaceful arena of trade. Whether it shall be extended remains for the future to determine. America is no longer content with the Monroe doctrine of "America for Americans," declares a Vienna journal, but is broadening through the trust system to "America and Europe for the Americans." And a French paper takes up the refrain by asserting that the "yellow peril" is past, but that the "Yankee peril" threatens all Europe.

So long as Uncle Sam was a growing boy, ready to pay cash for clothes to cover his long limbs and awkward body, Europe looked upon him with tolerant equanimity. But he has suddenly become conscious of his manhood, and the young giant is putting forth a vigor and spirit that alarm his older and more staid neighbors. Not alone has he learned to supply his own wants, but he meets on more than equal terms the competition of England, Germany, and France in the open markets of the world, and he even dares to invade their very home soil with his absurdly cheap but surprisingly excellent goods.

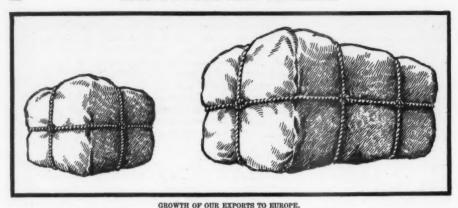
Probably no one is more surprised at the suddenness of this triumph than the Yankee himself. He believed most profoundly in himself and in his own ability to make the most of his country's resources, some time; but that the world should be forced almost as in a flash to recognize his powers and tremble before them, has startled even him. The American guns at Manila and Santiago did more than sink the fleets of Spain. They proclaimed the nation behind the guns. If a people could build battleships and cannon that perform their work \$151,000,000, or about eighteen per cent of

AN-EUROPE vs. the United States with such deadly precision, they could make Uncle Sam patted himself on the back, and girded himself for a fresh conquest.

Chastened by the financial calamity of to the more deadly rifle and battleship 1893, and strengthened by the enforced economies of subsequent years, our manufacturers were ready for the battle. Already the tide was rising. In 1892 our exports were \$1,030,000,000, the largest in our history; with the hard times they fell off the following year \$182,000,000, and at the turning point in 1895 were only \$807,-000,000. The next year brought an improvement of \$75,000,000 in our exports, and then the tide gathered force as it rose by swift advances to over \$1,200,000,000 in 1898 and 1899, to \$1,394,000,000 in 1900, and to the dizzy height of \$1,488,-000,000 in the fiscal year just closed.

What is still more significant our exports to Europe have substantially kept pace with this total. In 1890 we were sending about eighty per cent of all our exports across the Atlantic. Naturally with our expanding trade in other parts of the world this ratio must gradually decrease. The percentage sent to Europe dropped to 76.3 in 1896, which was substantially the ratio this year. From \$628,000,000 of exports sent to Europe in 1895 the amount has gone forward by leaps until it was nearly double last year, being \$1,136,000,000, and has been gaining a hundred millions a year for the last two years. It is little wonder that Europe views with alarm this growing invasion of her own markets.

Nor is this the whole story. Forty years ago only one-eighth of our exports, or \$40,-000,000, was of manufactured articles. In 1890 our exports of manufactures were



(Drawings on the basis of linear measurement only.)

1895, \$628,000,000.

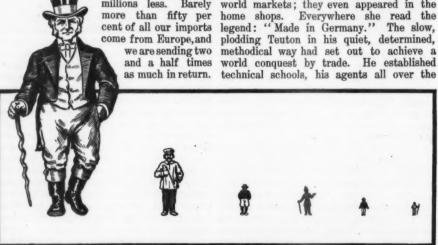
1900, \$1,136,000,000.

manufactures were nearly three times as large, being \$432,000,000, or nearly a third of all we sent out. Exports of the products of our mills and factories in ten years have grown three times as fast as our general exports. At the same time, and yet worse from the point of view of Europe, our own markets are no more open to their goods than ten years ago. We took from them \$450,000,000 in 1890 and only \$440,000,000 in 1900. This year, in spite of the increase of a hundred millions in their imports from

us, we took twenty-one millions less. Barely

the total exports. Last year our exports of The table at the foot of page 23 shows our trade with Europe and the world for the past twelve years.*

For a century England was not only mistress of the seas, but she governed the trade of the world. Her ships brought the cotton to her mills, her mines produced the iron and the coal. From her mills the manufactured goods went to all parts of the world, while her artisans prospered and her mill-owners grew rich. Then of a sudden there came a rude awakening. Side by side with her goods were displayed others of a different make. They began to press her in the world markets; they even appeared in the plodding Teuton in his quiet, determined, methodical way had set out to achieve a world conquest by trade. He established



WHAT THE NATIONS OF EUROPE TAKE FROM US. (Drawings on the basis of linear measurement only.)

Great Britain. The Netherlands. France. Germany. \$631,000,000. \$191,000,000. \$85,000,000. \$79,000,000. \$49,000,000. \$35,000,000. world studied the methods of success and the opportunities of commerce, his mills turned out the goods. The German won his place beside the Briton in the world's markets. This was the first blow to England's prestige. Not that she sent out fewer goods, but there was a check to the marvelous expansion she had enjoyed so many years. She still sends out \$1,200,000,000 of exports, of which five-sixths are the products of her mills and factories.

Now comes the new menace from America. If it threatens England it is equally dangerous to the recently victorious Teuton. In five years our exports to England have increased from \$406,000,000 to \$631,000,000, or over fifty per cent, while Germany takes about twice as much as then, expanding from \$98,000,000 to \$191,000,000 in the five years. Ten years ago Germany was sending us more than she received, today the balance of trade is \$90,000,000 in our favor. Since 1898 she has taken more from us than from any other nation.

"The nation that makes the cheapest steel has the other nations at its feet," once said Andrew Carnegie. In 1889 the pig iron product of Great Britain was eight and a third million tons, six hundred thousand tons more than was made in this country. The present output of our furnaces is double that of the United Kingdom. We are also making twice as much steel. In 1890 we exported a little over \$25,000,000 worth of iron and steel products; today we are sending out five times as much. We are crowding England in her own colonies. The last railroad built in India was laid with American rails. A Pittsburg company, in competition with four British concerns, has the contract to supply locomotives and cars for a local road in Calcutta. An Illinois company is to furnish the rails and fish-plates for all the government roads of the colony of Victoria.

world studied the methods of success and American locomotives have been in use sevthe opportunities of commerce, his mills eral years in Jamaica. Philadelphia bridgeturned out the goods. The German won his builders have been at work in Egypt. Elecplace beside the Briton in the world's martic rails forged in Pittsburg connect Cairo kets. This was the first blow to England's with the pyramids.

Yet worse from the British point of view, our locomotives have invaded Europe, and are running in France, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Russia, and even in England itself. England has come to us for rails and for steel plates for her ships. When the corporation of Glasgow wants electric equipment for her street cars, the canny Scotchman buys in America. Indeed, in Scotland to say that an article is American is to give it the highest commendation possible. It is related of a Scotchman that he could



JOHN BULL IN HIS OFFICE.

not dispose of a certain excellent mechanical device. "Call it the latest American invention," advised a friend. He did so, and a buyer was soon found at a good figure.

We have invaded Birmingham with our pig iron, we are sending our cutlery to Sheffield, and as almost the last straw, "Welsh" tin is being made in Wales

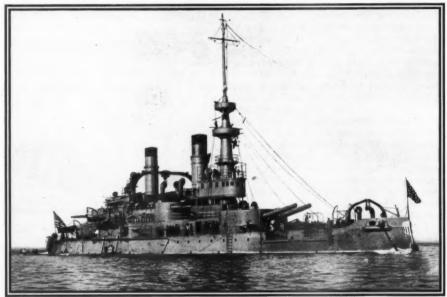
*EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

		DIEL OIGIN IL	THE THE CHAIN	OF THE CHIL	ED STATES.		
EXPORTS.				Imports.			
	TOTAL.	TO EUROPE.			TOTAL.	FROM EUROPE.	
Year ended June 30. 1890	Millions of dollars. . 857.8	Millions of dollars. 683.7	Per cent of total. 79.7	Year ended June 30.		dollars.	Per cent of total.
1891	. 884.5	704.8	79.7	1891	. 844.9	450.0 459.3	57.0 54.4
1892	. 1,030.3	850.6 662.0	82.5 78.1	1892 1893		391.6 458.5	47.2 52.9
1894	892.1 807.5	700.9 627.9	78.6 77.8	1894 · · · 1895 · ·		295.1 383.6	45.1 52.4
1896 · · · 1897	. 882.6 1.051.0	673.0 813.4	76.3 77.4	1896 1897	. 779.7	418.6	53.7
1898	. 1,231.5	973.8	79.1	1898	. 616.0	430.2 305.9	56.3 49.7
	. 1,227.0 . 1,394.2	936.6 1,040.2	76.3 74.6	1899 1900	. 697.1	353.9 440.5.	50.8 51.8
1901	. 1,487.8	1,136.1	76.4	1901	. 822.7	429.4	52.2

from American sheets. Our tools, such as a peer in the world. Our sewing machines, bicycles, and agricultural implements are everywhere in demand, and in these goods we are driving England and Germany from the field. So fierce was the competition in Germany even five years ago that the bicycle manufacturers of that country compelled their trade papers to refuse advertisements of American machines. True, interested makers abroad complain that our tools are not as well finished as those of home make, and oil and repairs. But the people keep cities.

Scotland nor in several English counties. hatchets, axes, files, and saws, stand without Already our ability has been demonstrated to undersell our coal competitors in south Europe. During the summer of last year four thousand tons of American coal were landed at London for the Metropolitan Gas Company, said to be the first ever brought German trans-Atlantic steamship there. records are being made on American coal.

A little over ten years ago we were importing considerable footwear from Europe. Today our factories are flooding those countries with ready-made shoes. and that our locomotives cost more for coal depots in Paris, Marseilles, and other French A New Jersey manufacturer pro-



(From a photograph convrighted in 1896 by A. Lorffler, Tompkinsville, N. Y.)

THE BATTLESHIP OREGON. -AN EYE-OPENER TO THE WORLD.

on buying them in spite of the complaints. We can deliver our iron and steel in European markets for less than German or English furnacemen charge at their very doors. Our factories can turn out finished goods of iron and steel so cheap that the world is calling for them in preference to any other. Sheffield, the home of the steel industry, is being dethroned by Pittsburg.

More than a third of the world's entire coal product comes from our own mines. England, before always first, must now take second rank. Her mines are being exhausted, so that in thirty years, according to experts, at the present rate of consumption there will be practically no coal left in many, and England by the products of Cali-

poses to establish fifteen stores in Germany. Even in Leicester, the seat of England's shoe industry, American footwear is sold.

Dress goods of American manufacture are also invading Europe. Superior in originality of design and combinations of colors in certain grades, they command higher prices than the local goods. We are consuming more silk than France, and are sending our silk goods to her market. The time may come when the center of fashion will be removed from Paris to New York.

A complaint comes from Spain that her wines, fruits, oils, and vegetables are being driven out of the markets of France, Gerfornia, and fear is expressed that the competition may invade Spain itself. Once across the At-Spain was one of the first wheat-growing lantic are not countries of the world. Today, so far from raising her own supply, she buys seven while this Amerimillion bushels from abroad.

American furniture has invaded England and the continent. A London paper thinks the Briton had better give up the fight. Even the office of the up-to-date Englishman is filled with the American product: "One sits on a Nebraska swivel chair, writing one's letters on a Syracuse typewriter, signing them with a New York fountain pen. and drying them with a blotting sheet from New England. The letter copies are put away in files manufactured in Grand Rapids."

Europe is beginning to recognize this country as a financial power. London. Paris, and Berlin have long been the money centers of the world. Today New York claims the lion's share of power. Not so very long ago our stock brokers watched with feverish anxiety for quotations of our securities in London markets. Now Wall street sets the pace, and London follows. Last spring, when England raised \$300,000,-000 to carry on the Boer war, \$50,000,000 was allotted to this country, and the amount was subscribed several times over. Bonds of Germany, Russia, and Sweden have found a ready market here. Recently alarm was caused in financial circles abroad by the report that a leading New York bank proposes to establish branches in the principal European cities.

Financiers abroad have watched with apprehension the launching of our billiondollar steel trust. If a Carnegie could undersell Birmingham in her own market, what might not this lusty giant accomplish? And when Mr. Morgan, fresh from his achievements in the steel trust, invaded England's stronghold, and bought the wellknown Leyland line of steamers, the fears of the Britons became almost a panic, and they began to ask if Americans were going to buy out the empire itself. For the past four or five years we have been piling up our credits abroad by large excess of exports at the rate of half a billion a year. Much of this is coming back to us in our purchased securities. But shrewd financiers recognize the turning tide which will speedily place this country among the world's creditor nations. A leading German paper declares that European states will have to familiarize themselves with the idea that America will henceforth have its word in their councils.

The people sitting quietly by can revolution is in progress. The note of alarm is being sounded in the great centers. Facts are being shown forth with lurid rhetoric. Calls are being made to the nations to take up common cause against the Yankee invader. They are disturbed that our goods meet theirs in the world's open markets; they resent being driven out of their own markets; but most of all are they enraged at the high protective wall which we have built around our borders to shut out their goods. Sober men call for a union of the nations of Europe for a similar protect-ive wall against us. Some of the hotheads even hint that the warfare is to be not only in trade but with armies and navies. Germany's new navy is declared to be, not against England, but for service on this



We send coal to London, iron side the ocean. to Birmingham, cutlery to Shef-It is difficult field, cotton goods to Manchesfor Yankee op- ter, silks to France, beer to timism to believe Germany, and shoes to all Europe.

that Europe's resentment will reach the stage of open war. But even should it come, our boastful spirit feels equal to the task of "whipping all creation." Mutual jealousies will probably prevent a European concert against us, peaceful or otherwise. We must expect, however, to meet determined opposition. Russia's quick protest against our change in the sugar tariff, and similar reprisals recently made by Italy, are straws indicating the direction of the European storms. We must take down some of our fences, or expect others to be

raised against us abroad.

Another way by which Yankee invasion is to be met is by imitating our methods. enormous capital, expensive automatic machinery, minute division of labor, careful economies, are accomplishing so much on American soil, why should they not do equally well in Europe? The Yankee boastfully proclaims that no nation is so versatile as he, but he must not be too sure. What are we anyway but an amalgamation of Europeans? The German, the Englishman, the Italian, the Frenchman, removed to America becomes in a few years a Yankee of the Yankees. True, the English workingman stands in his own light by doggedly refusing to let his employers profit by laborsaving machinery. But that is an error of the head, not of hands - an error that selfinterest will soon force him to abandon. The English workingman a century ago adapted himself to the revolutionary changes of the factory system, and did it so well that he has held first rank for a hundred years. He will meet the new conditions when he must. That he is awaking to the dangers is shown by the fact that a party of fifteen or twenty selected British artisans, representing a variety of industries, is preparing to come to this country in a body to study American methods of production.

The German is not going to be downed. English factor He will meet the new peril with those same qualities of patient, studious, scientific application which have gained his country a place beside England in the world's markets. Common interval and English factor than the first rank and daughte hands in defection of Asia but of A

builders opportunity to study, test, and imitate superior features. Should these locomotives be adopted for the state railroads, it is openly declared that in the future "they will not be built in any foreign country."

So far we have been thrust into this struggle for commercial supremacy almost without our will. Henceforward it is to be a It is not like our people conscious warfare. to rest on the achievements of the past. Those qualities of alertness, daring, originality, and push will be employed to overcome the new competition. We shall improve our already excellent technical schools; we shall employ more fully our consular service - that body which stands with eyes alert to report every weakness or strength of the rival; we shall continue to unify and perfect our manu-And if new successes come, may our growing greatness make us more modest. Europe may admire and imitate our achievements, she only laughs at our spirit of brag.

"Commerce is the greatest diplomat, once said President McKinley. momentous questions between the nations for the future to settle. Hotheads at home and abroad may clamor for a contest of bullets - not so the men of commerce. They know that war and trade are sworn enemies. War settles only by destruction; commerce cannot be long continued except as a mutual benefit. Interchange of goods is making for a world communism of interests. In working out the coming problems there may be alliances and "driebunds" galore, Europe may even reach the point of a common union against western aggression. She should not be too certain of British Our "half suspected kinscooperation. men" stood by us as no other people in the late war with Spain. England's interests and ours have much in common the world over. Should the British workman learn his lesson of self-interest, as he will, and the English factory product continue to stand in the first rank in the world's markets, mother and daughter cannot do better than join hands in defense and advancement of their common interests - the open door not only of Asia but of the world. With these two nations standing firmly together an alliance of all Europe would scarcely shake the peace



THE LAW OF NATIONS.

BY FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG.

HETHER or not there is such a thing as a law of nations depends entirely upon the meaning one attaches to the word "law." If, for example, Blackstone's assertion that law is

"a rule of action prescribed by some superior, and which the inferior is bound to obey" be accepted, or that of John Austin, one of England's greatest jurists a half century ago, that law is "a rule of conduct laid down for the guidance of an intelligent being by an intelligent being having power over him"—there is an end of the matter. Manifestly there is no earthly sovereign or tribunal which thus imposes upon nations to which it is external and superior the rules of conduct which they shall observe in their relations with one another.

But that the conceptions of Blackstone and Austin as to the nature of law are adequate may well be doubted, indeed has been strenuously denied by a great host of later writers on the subject. That a superior's command to an inferior, indefinitely continued, constitutes a law no one would dispute; and when one of our best legal thinkers says that law is "the command of an authorized public organ, acting within the sphere of its competence," he is only telling the truth. But is he telling the whole truth, or, in other words, is law that which he says

it is, and no more?

Certainly the term is vastly more comprehensive. All the foregoing opinions of law are based wholly upon a single phase of it, i.e., force. As early as the Elizabethan age Richard Hooker in his "Ecclesiastical Polity" declared for an enlargement of the sense so as "to term any rule or canon, whereby actions are framed, a law." Mr. Huxley has distinguished two fundamental sorts of law—the one, human law, based substantially upon the "command" idea, the other, natural law, being not a command but an assertion respecting the invariable order of nature. In a very real sense man stands at the top of nature - an integral part of it. And it must be observed that he is a subject of many a law not of his own making. Indeed it may safely be said that the great majority of laws which govern human association have never been codified and dictated by man to man. They are just as real as any command could possibly be. That which sets forth the order of procedure in a sequence of events or relations is law; and on this proposition rests the claim of the law of nations to the name.

That is to say, international law is the inevitable result of the segregation of the race into peoples set apart from one another, just as gravitation is a circumstance attendant upon the dispersion of matter through space. Just as individuals in association exhibit obedience to countless rules which they have never consciously formulated and which are enforced by no external authority. so nations by the very nature of their existence and development come to observe principles evolved out of the practical necessities of their life, and not imposed by any superior power. Now whether these principles be called by the name of "law" is in itself a matter of little consequence. They abide and their force is felt, whatever we may choose to call them. But if we take what seems to be the highly reasonable ground to which the doctrine of evolution has brought us, and consider that to be law which enunciates the method by which things are actually brought to pass, we would seem to be well warranted in regarding the term "law of nations" as indeed no misnomer. In this conclusion we shall have the approval of writers of no less note than Maine, Lawrence, Hall, Bluntschli, Walker, and Woolsey. Definitions taken from the writings of two or three of these students of the subject may prove helpful. "International law," says Lawrence, "may be defined as the rules which determine the conduct of the general body of civilized states in their dealings with one another." Says Professor Davis: "International law is that body of rules and limitations which the sovereign states of the civilized world agree to observe in their intercourse and relations with each other.' And Hall: "Certain rules of conduct which modern civilized states regard as being binding on them in their relations with each other with a force comparable in nature and degree to that binding the conscientious person to obey the laws of his country, and which they also regard as being enforceable by appropriate means in case of infringement.

and dictated by man to man. They are International law, as might be inferred simply expressions of abiding facts, and are from its voluntary character, is a growth;

science of it are comparatively recent, many of its underlying principles may be traced back to an unknown antiquity. The history of the subject has been variously divided into periods. For present purposes the following three-fold division will suffice: (1.) From the earliest times to the establishing of the Roman empire. (2.) From the Roman empire to the Reformation. (3.) From the Reformation to the present. Each of these periods exhibits a fundamental conception determining international relations: the first. that states as such have no mutual rights and duties, kinship alone giving rise to international obligations; the second, that all states must recognize and to a greater or lesser extent be controlled by a common superior: and the third, that the states of the civilized world are essentially independent and voluntarily become parties to international agreements which are commonly beneficial.

The origin and circumstances attending the early development of international relations is of course involved in much obscurity. Rules of conduct as between nations were doubtless only rude imitations of rules recognized in the association of individuals. idea of hospitality, apparently as old as the race, was the foundation of international relations in time of peace, just as the equally ancient idea of struggle for existence and aggrandizement was the controlling force in time of war. Not only were the great nations of antiquity more hostile than the nations of today, but means of communication and intercourse were so deficient that international relations of a peaceful sort

were necessarily very limited.

It was the Greeks who filled the largest place in the development of international law during its first period, and it was they who gave it its characteristic basis of kinship. All peoples who were not Greeks were of βάρβαροι (barbarians), and toward them there could be no well-established obligations. Aristotle, for example, gravely argued that nature intended barbarians to be slaves, and counseled war for the reduction of barbarians to slavery as a most honorable means of gaining wealth. In the course of an eloquent oration before the Ætolian council which was being urged to a war with Rome, the ambassador from Macedonia expressed epigrammatically the sentiment of all the Greeks when he exclaimed: "Cum barbaris eternum omnibus Græcis bellum est, eritque." That is, the relation between the Greeks and barbarians was to be one of perpetual war.

and while all attempts to make a system or wholly inconceivable to the Greek was the science of it are comparatively recent, many of its underlying principles may be traced upon the equality of nations as sovereign conback to an unknown antiquity. The history senting parties to a tacit or written contract.

Yet among themselves the Greeks had a fairly elaborate code of international prac-Living as they did in little, contiguous, but independent states, they could not but develop certain customs which would be very generally observed, at least throughout the Hellenic peninsula, and, in later days, throughout the Grecian world about the Mediterranean. Though Greek civilization was strong intellectually rather than morally, many of these customs were dictated by a keen sense of honor and humanity. Quarter was generally given in battle, prisoners were allowed to be ransomed, and truces for the burial of the dead were granted. and leagues were frequent. According to Æschines the old Amphictyonic League attempted to establish the "balance of power" principle, first among the Grecian states themselves, later among the nations around the Mediterranean, and, to make it effective, an armed intervention was planned for the security of any state whose existence was threatened by another. It is interesting to note that the Greeks anticipated another idea of modern international law by attempting to constitute a court of international arbitration - or rather to make the Amphictyonic council into such a court for the adjustment of all disputes among the Greek states. The plan then was ruined, just as it has been in more recent times, by the tendency of the strongest either to dominate unduly in the counsels of such a court, or to ignore its rulings because able to do so with impunity.

In dwelling upon the exclusiveness of peoples — particularly the Greeks — there is danger of falling into the error of supposing that sympathy and sense of obligation between nations of different race was utterly lacking in ancient times. The pages of Herodotus and Polybius forbid such a conclu-They tell us, for example, of how, when the temple at Delphi was burned, B. C. 648, the Egyptian king, Amasis, sent to the Amphictyonic council a liberal contribution to aid in rebuilding it, although his religion was quite different from theirs. They also narrate how, when the city of Rhodes was destroyed by the earthquake which overthrew the Colossus, B. C. 224, so much assistance was sent to the unfortunate Rhodians by the states and princes of Greece, Egypt, and Asia, that their condition was made better than it had been before the

calamity befell them.

The immunity of ministers and ambassadors is no new product of international law. It is significant that the history of Herodotus, though filled with stories of violence and bloodshed, contains only two references to This the mistreatment of ambassadors. story is familiar: Darius, before the first Persian war, B. C. 490, sent representatives to Athens and Sparta to demand earth and water as a token of submission. The demand was in both cases refused, and the men who made it were seized and put to a shameful Sparta subsequently repented and offered Xerxes, when on his march to the Hellespont, two of her best citizens whom he might slay in expiation of her conduct. This offer Xerxes magnanimously refused, declaring that he would not follow the Spartan example in violating "the usages of all mankind "- an expression highly significant as revealing that there must have been a pretty well defined sense among the nations of the day as to the rights and immunities of those who went abroad to represent their sovereigns. Heralds and bearers of truces in time of war were also, by common practise, exempt from capture and maltreatment. It was generally believed that violence offered to such persons would bring down upon the offender the anger of the gods. Thus Brennus, leader of the Gauls in their sack of Rome, B. C. 390, once recalled his warriors. and ordered a retreat for no other reason than that some heralds and ambassadors were among the opposing force.

That breach of faith was all too frequent in the relation of ancient peoples cannot be on record of fidelity to treaty obligation, even when repudiation of it would have been safer and more profitable. When Cambyses of Persia had conquered Egypt and had resolved to conquer Carthage, he called upon his old allies, the Phenicians, for aid, only to be boldly refused on the ground not only of the blood-relation of the Phenicians and the Carthaginians but chiefly on account of there being solemn treaties of friendship between the two peoples. Moreover, many treaties of ancient times were surprisingly humane. Perhaps, all things considered, the most noteworthy of these was that made national courtesy characterized the relations in 480 B. C. between Prince Gelon of Syracuse and the Carthaginians. When Xerxes was about to invade Greece he persuaded the the practise of exchanging prisoners was Carthaginians to strike a blow at the Greek introduced. Hannibal giving his most able power in Sicily at the same time. This they opponent, Marcellus, a magnificent funeral

attempted to do, but failed so utterly that, both fleet and army being destroyed, no course was left but abject submission. Gelon might have imposed terms excessively severe without the slightest fear of resistance, but he merely required the Carthaginians to pay a reasonable sum toward the expenses of the war, and to abandon their abominable custom of sacrificing their children to Saturn. This is the treaty of which Montesquieu declared that history affords example of none more humane and noble.

Among other features of international relations which had become reasonably well established during the Grecian era may be mentioned: (1.) The penalty of death imposed upon spies. (2.) The necessity of obtaining permission to take troops across the territory of a neutral state - as when Cambyses asked permission of the Prince of Arabia to cross the peninsula on his way to conquer Egypt. (3.) The inviolability of harbors and neutral waters. (4.) The right of asylum, i.e., safety in flight to a neutral nation.

Rome in the days of her early simplicity exhibited germs of international law and practise which were doomed to be crushed out as the imperial idea grew to dominance. No people of antiquity has gone down in history with a fairer name for honesty and sincerity to plighted faith than the early Romans. The field of Rome's early international relations was quite restrictedbeing at first only the petty states of the Latin confederation — but it was large enough to call into operation the power of making treaties, declaring and ending war, sending ambassadors, exercising arbitration and even extradition. These functions of gainsaid. But there are numerous instances the early Roman state were performed by the Fecial College, a priestly order whose origin is obscure but certainly antedates the fall of the kings. The jus feciale, which fixed the duties of the members of the Fecial College, provided also that they should on occasion serve as heralds and ambassadors, and receive representatives from foreign states. Even in early Rome the custom of putting to death all captives in war had been replaced by the more humane one of demanding payment of ransom, in default of which they might be sold into slavery. Despite the bitterness of the Punic wars, much interof the Romans and Carthaginians. tells us that it was during these wars that

son is an illustration of the magnanimity of lost had it not been for the fact that out of the man and of the courtesies of a war supposed to have been wholly devoid of them.

During the period which followed the Punic wars Rome gradually drifted from the republican to the imperial theory of government, and it is little to be wondered that the change was attended by a marked decadence of the international polity to which the old Romans had been so generally faithful. In her later days, at least, Rome had much less international law than had Greeceindeed, almost none at all. It is not difficult to see that, as Bluntschli puts it, the absolute dominion of one people over others is the very negation of international law. And now that Rome had virtually absorbed the civilized world, international law had reached its second stage in which the prevailing theory was that of a superior power regulating the conduct and relations of inferior states.

Thus for many centuries, from the empire to the Reformation, international law was based upon the inequality of states. In other words, it came very near being composed of commands of a superior to an inferior, and so fulfilling the rigid requirement of the Austinian definition. Universal sovereignty was a great fact, and the world became accustomed to receiving its law and having its quarrels settled at the Eternal City - the seat of the "Majestas Populi Romani."

The days of the declining empire witnessed the introduction of two new elements into European life which were destined not only to revolutionize that life but also (what is to our purpose) to exert the profoundest influence on the law of nations. These elements were the Christian church and the German While the spirit of Christianity was very slow in affecting national relations, which, during the dark ages were irregular and lawless enough, there can be no doubt that its influence was increasingly felt, particularly in alleviating somewhat the barbarities of war and the treatment of captives. The special instances in which the good offices of the church were thus employed are abundant - such as the exemption of the Christian churches and their property from plunder by Alaric's army at the Visigothic sack of Rome in 410, and Pope Leo's persuasion of Attila in 452 not to sack Rome at all.

When, because of its internal weaknesses and the persistent impact of the German from the north, the Roman empire in the west was the growth of commerce, the other, the passed out of existence, the theory of rise and differentiation of nationalities.

and sending the ashes to the dead general's universal sovereignty might well have been the ruins of the empire was already rising a power whose claim to world-wide dominion would be as confidently made and, for a time, much more willingly accepted, than had been the rule of the Cæsars - that is, the church organization in general, the papacy in particular. It is a fact of vast moment that the pope was heir to the glory and prestige of the departed emperor. steps by which his supremacy in the affairs of the world was established need not be recounted here. By the thirteenth century it had reached its culmination. emperors, and princes bowed low before it. It could and did absolve subjects from obedience to their rulers, depose the rulers themselves, set aside the most binding obligations, revoke treaties, enjoin or forbid alliances, and settle by a word the weightiest disputes. The triumph of Hildebrand over the German emperor Henry IV. in the latter part of the eleventh century, and that of Innocent III. over Philip Augustus of France, and especially over John of England, in the beginning of the thirteenth, revealed the substantial character of the papal claim to universal authority. Just as the imperial court had once been the arbiter of the civilized world, so was now the papal court. Hosack, in his "Law of Nations," speaks of the extraordinary jurisdiction exercised by the popes in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries as constituting "the nearest approach to a court of international appeal of which history makes mention." Frequently, too, the great ecumenical councils of the church performed, along with their more immediate functions of an ecclesiastical nature, the work of a sort of European congress in which were considered and decided international questions of a purely secular sort. Owing to the evils which had crept into the church. the weakness and bad character of many of the holders of the papal seat, and especially the growing spirit of nationality throughout western Europe, the temporal power of the pope speedily declined after the thirteenth century, though the fetters which bound international law under the theory of a universal sovereignty were not to be broken until the Reformation, two centuries later.

In the meantime two forces, aside from the religious reaction, were hastening the emancipation of the law of nations.

(To be concluded in the November number.)



INTRODUCTION.

EN must have learned early that it is impossible for each to live in an isolated condition; that protection of life and property, exchange of articles of food and clothing, and, above all, the cultivation of the social aspects of life, demand mutual relations of friendship and comity. One may even call it instinct when one considers wild animals roaming in herds, and birds migrating in flocks.

Even if there were no bodies of water to separate people into com- Development of munities, they must have so divided if they were to have any social community life. contact, since the number of inhabitants, even at the present time, is necessarily far below the number of square feet on the earth's surface. Communities, therefore, have existed from earliest recorded history.

It is also evident that each community must have had relations with other communities. Even if one tribe or clan could produce goods in quantity and variety sufficient to feed, clothe, arm, and house every member, sooner or later a different kind of apparel, weapon, or food must find its way to them from some other tribe, and the taste for novelty once aroused would create trade and inter-tribal relations. Gradually these relations would lead to fixed laws for times of peace.

Only in civilized states, having fixed bounds, methods of keeping records, and means of enforcing laws among their constituents, could such a savage code gradually be wrought into a system of international With the establishment of such a system would come a demand for men trained to look after the foreign affairs of the state, as others were trained to look after the domestic or internal administration. Diplomacy thus arose as the science of the adjustment of the relations between states or countries, and as the art of managing adjustments.

Diplomacy in its modern form is usually dated from the states of Europe Birth of diplomacy, which arose on the ruins of the Roman empire. Prior to this time the predominance of Rome made a general plan of equal relations impossible. The empire had its own system of alliances and leagues, but entirely centralized. Born thus in Europe, diplomacy has made little progress among the eastern nations. That a people should submit to paper instead of arms is beyond the appreciation of the oriental. The United States, on the other hand, as the offspring of Europe, partakes naturally of the diplomatic instinct.

Since Latin was the language in which learning was preserved through The language of the dark ages, it became the language of diplomacy in its earlier stages. Being an inflected language, it is adapted to express thought clearly and in a way unlikely to be misunderstood. Although well serving its purpose, it was a dead language, and soon diplomats realized the incongruity if not inconvenience of using one language in forming a treaty and another in writing it out. The predominance of France in continental affairs after the French speech had been fully developed from the Latin, caused that tongue gradually to replace the Latin as the language of diplomacy. For similar reasons it became the fashionable speech of the world. Perhaps at the present time, owing to the predominance of nations speaking English in the world's politics, the English is slowly

Diplomacy as a career.

replacing the French as the diplomatic language. Travelers in all parts of the world attest the almost universal desire of natives to learn English.

Being thus a matter of development, only in the later years has diplomacy assumed proportions warranting a training for it as a career. In few governments is a close line drawn between preparation for home or foreign service. In the United States men have been taken from the supreme court bench, from the United States senate, and from the president's cabinet to make ambassadors, and returned ambassadors have been appointed to such positions. In governments having large foreign possessions, notably England and France, a special training is considered essential for the foreign office, and the position is understood to be permanent.

The development of a world diplomacy, whether at the hands of trained or inexperienced representatives, shows a constant upward tendency in keeping with the general betterment of civilization. In few particulars is this more apparent than in the amelioration of the barbarities of war. Among earlier peoples, war meant an abrogation of all rights to life, liberty, and property upon the part of the conquered. The proscription was universal; it included all members of that tribe or people, regardless of sex, age, intention, or whereabouts at the time of opening hostilities.

Beneficent effects of international law.

Gradually the penal lines have been narrowed to include only combatants. Women, children, the aged, the feeble, have been exempted. Even the lives of combatants are spared if they cease opposition. Liberty and property are the only comforts left of which combatants may be deprived. Even here international law has declared that property may include only that which furnishes aid and comfort to the enemy. For the battle itself, rules are prescribed which tend to decrease pain and suffering. War has become more refined than bloody.

It is obvious that the nations in existence during modern times have had the largest share in these praiseworthy efforts. It is equally evident that the nation most removed from old customs and entanglements, if possessed of capable leaders, would contribute quite largely to this world's improvement. The United States, fortunate in a century's political isolation, inheriting high ideals from the old world, geographically isolated from foreign entanglements, has had no mean part in raising diplomacy from the low level of duplicity, deception, and treachery, with which it was once synonymous, to the higher standard of honest dealing between man and man.

It will be the purpose of these chapters to seek out some of the contributions to the betterment of nation-dealings in which the United States may claim at least a share. This will be done not in the abstract but concretely through the agency and personality of those men who have served this government at foreign courts. Few of them had opportunity of being especially trained for such service; but they intended well, and have showed themselves shrewd if rough amateurs in the great European game of diplomacy. Through them will be studied the formative incidents which have contributed to the history of American diplomacy.

CHAPTER I.

THE BIRTH OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

An unsought war.

American diplomacy was born in the throes of an unequal war. One warm April morning in 1775, when the roads were sufficiently passable to permit another foray being made from Boston for disarming the rebellious country people, a political deadlock of ten years' standing was suddenly broken by the bloodshed of the Revolutionary war. The rebellious colonists insisted that the war was not of their seeking; that they had carefully forborne to retaliate on the troops in Boston, even at the

irritating time of the "massacre"; but that they could not stand idly by and see their fellows shot down on the village green at Lexington or beside the bridge at Concord. The scene might be repeated on any

common or beside any stream in inhabited America.

Enthusiastic spirits, like Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, and Richard Elements of Henry Lee, hailed the advent of a contest which they firmly believed strength and would lead to less restriction, if not absolute freedom for the country. weakness. Cool and conservative minds, like Franklin, Washington, Jay, and Dickinson, proceeded to estimate the colonial strength and resources to determine the chances of success in the hazard of war. It was not a promising England had vast and ready means at her command, as compared with the undeveloped possibilities of a new land. She had a welltrained standing army against whose solid ranks a raw and unequipped militia must be hurled. She had the province of Hesse-Cassel from which to draw the additional power of mercenary troops. The colonists had no such source of supplementary strength. The mother country had Poor outlook for the machinery of colonial government in her hands, and the rebels must the Americans. not only set up new officials but must overpower and drive out the old. Worst of all came the conviction that the colonists themselves would not be unanimous in resisting the measures of England, and that the war which they had to fight would be not only a foreign but a civil war.

With such overwhelming odds against them, many realized from the beginning that outside aid must be secured if the war was to terminate in their favor. What were the chances of securing help against England from other European countries? What nations were among her foes? Over a hundred years had elapsed since she had taken New York from the Dutch, but through all the intervening alliances and apparently close relations, the phlegmatic Netherlanders had never forgotten. In the England and the recent Seven Years' war, England had most ungratefully seized their Netherlands. vessels, and had interfered with their politics. It was unlikely that they would lose an opportunity of injuring their chief commercial rival and of retaliating for her attempts to keep them out of her American trade.

Nor had Frederick the Great of Prussia forgotten the treatment he had received in the late war, although Pitt had enthusiastically said that "we conquered America in Germany." So freely did Frederick express Frederick the Great his detestation of the policies of Lord North, prime minister of England, and England. and his predecessor, that the colonists could depend on his not aiding England, even if his unromantic and military nature should not prompt him to side with the struggling colonists. The lack of a navy would also keep him neutral. Frederick's policy would probably hold in Sweden where his nephew was king. Russia was too much interested in Turkey to interfere in the western world.

Frederick the Great could also be depended on to urge upon France the necessity of aiding the Americans. This would distract France from taking too much interest in Austria, the rival of Frederick. If France could be won to favor the insurgents, Spain must undoubtedly assist, because of the Bourbon or family relations of the two countries.

France and Spain with their navies would be of most service if only The Bourbon they were so inclined. The smoke of the last war of France and Spain alliance and Engwith England had scarcely cleared away. Spain smarted under the continued loss of Gibraltar, and France remembered the shattered dream of a colonial empire in America. United in the Bourbon line of kings, and hereditary enemies of England, it was unlikely that either would lose an opportunity of injuring her. Indeed, when Vergennes, then an ambassador from France at Constantinople, heard that the American possessions of his country had been handed over to England, he made the prediction that she would repent having removed the French, the only check that could keep her colonies in awe. "They stand no longer in need of her protection; she will call on them to contribute toward supporting the



LOUIS XVI.

burdens they have helped to bring on her; and they will answer by striking off all dependence." Fifteen years later, Vergennes, as a member of the cabinet of Louis XVI., was aiding materially in converting his prophecy into history.

prophecy into history.

During the summer of 1775, after the battle of Bunker Hill, while the Continental Congress was making every effort to arm and uniform the recruits who had flocked to the relief of Boston, the fear steadily grew into a conviction that the war could not be carried on without foreign The revolutionists had no mines, and they had no mints. could issue only paper promises to pay, which would sooner or later depreciate in value. It was with the earnestness of despair that Chase of Maryland arose in the congress early in the autumn to move the sending of solicitors to foreign courts. But the fear lest this might look toward independence, and so estrange their friends in England, led the congress to substitute a so-called Committee of Secret Correspondence, who should correspond with the friends of America in all parts of the world, and enlist help and sympathy. Acting on the precedent of the agents which the different colonies had been accustomed to keep in England to look after their interests, the committee was authorized to send agents to friendly countries if necessary.

The committee at first consisted of Franklin, who had recently returned from a ten years' residence in Europe and had friends in nearly every country; of Jay, the New York lawyer, whose calm mind would hold the rash in check; of Dickinson, the Philadelphia lawyer, conservative, and distrusted by the intemperate; of Harrison, of Virginia; and of Johnson, of Maryland. Although not neglecting other countries, the hopes of the committee were almost wholly centered in France.

foreign system.

Beginnings of a

The committee of secret correspondence.

France had indeed been no disinterested spectator of the struggle. Policy of Louis Louis XVI., a firm believer in the absolute right of kings and an admirer XVI. of the firmness of George III., was by inheritance an enemy of England. and even willing to endanger his own colonial possessions by encouraging rebellion in others, if only he could injure the foe of his fathers. that he loved liberty more, but that he hated England more. realized that France had been the foe of the British colonists in the recent struggle for the Mississippi valley, and that they would be chary of accepting aid or advice from him. His policy, therefore, was to await the evident rupture between England and her American colonies, now unmenaced by neighbors, and to avoid any renewal of war with England which would again unite her and her colonies in a mutual defense. In order to counteract the rumor, said to have emanated designedly from England, that France intended attempting the retaking of Canada, Louis and his ministers decided to send Bonvouloir to America.

M. de Bonvouloir was a distinguished soldier and gentleman who had Mission of recently returned from French San Domingo by way of the British col- Bonvouloir. onies in America, and had made many acquaintances there who would be useful to him on his new mission. He was instructed to assure the American leaders that France had no intention on Canada; that France admired their noble efforts for liberty; and incidentally to call their attention to the opportunity offered for trade in French ports.

Bonvouloir arrived in Philadelphia near the close of 1775 as a tourist, and with all the mystery which the Gallic nature loves. He was known as "the lame elderly gentleman of a dignified and military bearing." Getting into communication with the Committee of Secret Correspondence, they held joint meetings at the City Tavern after dark, each Bonvouloir and the member going by a different street to avoid attracting attention. Bon- committee. vouloir assured them of — nothing.

"Would France aid them? Possibly she might. He was merely a private individual traveling for curiosity; he would not expose them, himself, or any one to any risk. Two engineer officers or more could be obtained. As to procuring arms and military stores in exchange for produce, that was a mere mercantile operation. He did not know whether they would have free entrance and exit from French ports. Perhaps France would shut her eyes and that was all they wanted; still he could not answer for anything; he was nobody; he had serviceable acquaintances; that was all."

Slight encouragement to the anxious committee was found in these interviews as reported by Bonvouloir to his government. Yet they must have made some allowance for the French love of the sensational, since they rejected his warning that sending one of their number to France would be attended with some risk, and two months later they wrote out instructions for the first representative of the embryonic American republic at a foreign court. It was the real beginning of American diplomatic history, although he was to be simply an agent.

CHAPTER II.

SILAS DEANE, THE AMERICAN AGENT IN FRANCE.

Silas Deane was not altogether such an unfortunate choice for agent to France as his enemies represented, both at the time and later. John Adams, influenced no doubt by his later unpleasant relations with Deane. described him as "a person of plausible readiness and volubility with his tongue and pen, much addicted to ostentation and expense in dress and living, but without any deliberate forecast or reflection, solidity of judgment or real information." He was a native of Connecticut, a Yale Who was Silas graduate, school teacher, and lawyer, who had gained some affluence by Deane? marrying a widow. The latter circumstance may have led to his ostentation. He was never a markedly popular man among his constituents,



SILAS DEANE

Never a popular man.

and a rumor followed him to the first Continental Congress that he had secured his appointment as a delegate at the hands of the Wethersfield committee of correspondence by casting the deciding vote for himself, he being a member of the committee. Having failed of a reëlection by the Connecticut state legislature during the second congress, he remained at Philadelphia, engaged by various committees in different tasks, until appointed by the secret committee to proceed incognito to France. He was instructed to exchange American products for military supplies, and also to demonstrate to the French government the advantages offered to them by aiding the British colonists to establish a new nation.

Deane considered this appointment a triumph over his enemies in Connecticut. To his wife he wrote: "My enemies tho't to triumph over me and bring me down, yet all they did has been turned to the opening of a door for the greatest and the most extensive usefulness, if I succeed; but if I fail—why the Cause I am engaged in and the important part I have undertaken will justify my adventuring." In three months, after some exciting times on the way, the Connecticut schoolmaster had reached the brilliant court of the young king of France. At the end of two months he could say, "I read and understand the French language tolerably, though I am unable to write it," and he might have added "to speak it." No doubt he was daily following the instructions of the committee that he should converse with Franklin's friends and so have "a good opportunity of acquiring Parisian French."

In six weeks the enterprising American agent had secured an interview with Vergennes, the minister of foreign affairs. The two conversed for a couple of hours through an interpreter. Deane was flattered by the soft words of the French statesman, although in his enthusiastic report

Fitness for his

to the committee he could point to no definite assurance of aid. He was shown the inadvisability of any open action on the part of France which First interview in might give England an opportunity of declaring war on her. Future France. interviews, he was assured, could not be held in the palace at Versailles. but must be conducted through Vergennes's secretary. Deane withdrew from the interview as wise as when he entered the room.

Even before this time, Vergennes had put him in communication with Caron de Beaumarchais, a play-writer, diplomat, and favorite at court. He was one of those peculiar products of the French system of soldiers of fortune whereby it was almost as possible for genius to rise as it is in a modern republic. A watchmaker by trade, he had purchased an office Dealings with which carried with it a title, and became a speculator, making and losing Beaumarchais. a half dozen fortunes in his career. He saw in the American rebellion a chance for the display of his genius, and endeavored in various ways to bring the French king and ministry to look favorably on it. Even before Deane reached France, Beaumarchais had persuaded the king through Vergennes to give him a million francs for founding a commercial house to trade with the Americans. Spain contributed a like amount through The subsequent method of Beaumarchais in dealing with Deane might have caused a protest from the American agent because of the secrecy with which everything was surrounded, if he himself had not come to France originally in the guise of "a merchant providing goods for the Indian trade," and under the very commonplace name of "Timothy Jones." He was said to have been liberally supplied with invisible inks. Such was diplomacy a century and a quarter ago.

One August day, 1776, there appeared a new set of offices in the untenanted Hotel de Holland which had been built years before by Holland as a residence for its representative in France. Doors and windows bore the firm name, "Roderique Hortalez & Cie.," the head of which was said Fictitious firm of to be a rich Spanish banker permanently absent from Paris. In truth Beaumarchais. the head was Beaumarchais, as Deane was soon apprised. The firm In addition to the two million original capital from the governments of France and Spain, the firm was allowed unlimited credit, and soon the happy Deane saw a stream of supplies setting out for his needy countrymen. Within three months he could notify the committee: "I shall send you in October clothing for twenty thousand men, thirty thousand fusils, one hundred tons of powder, two hundred brass cannon, twenty-four brass mortars, with shells, shot, lead, etc., in proportion. . . . I will procure if commissioned any quantity of sail cloth and cordage." The firm was allowed another million francs by the king, and was permitted to take goods from the public arsenal to a like amount. Three million francs came from enterprising shipowners and merchants.

At the close of the revolutionary war, the books of the firm showed that Beaumarchais had handled the total sum of twenty-one million livres (over four million dollars), all of which it was supposed had been spent on American supplies. How much of this was intended by the king as a gratuity to the Americans, and how much the king expected them to repay was a matter of subsequent dispute. Also, the receipts held by the French government showed a million francs more than the Americans claimed to have received, and the "lost million" created a scandal at the time and remains an unsettled question. Quite likely it was used for First aid to the some part of the secret service of France. The claim of Beaumarchais Americans. and his heirs languished before the United States congress until 1831, when a settlement was made.

In using the fiction of "Hortalez & Cie," the French government was not only attempting to outwit the English, of whom Deane said "not a coffee-house, theater, or other place of publick diversion but swarms" with their spies, but was also keeping within the limits prescribed by international law for a neutral during war. No neutral nation may furnish



CARON DE BEAUMARCHAIS.

Question of neutrality and Beaumarchais.

supplies to a belligerent, but its subjects may. Of course such supplies are contraband, and subject to confiscation if captured by the other party. The ruse of Beaumarchais was also reasonable, since it was customary for the French government to aid young mercantile houses by advancing them capital. There is little doubt that England was aware of the attempted deception. On the one hand, both France and Spain desired to trade with the Americans, and supplied the firm with funds for that purpose. But on the other hand the money was intended to aid insurgents against a country with whom both were at peace, and in this sense the transaction was a breach of international law. Thus the American agent, officially refused everything he asked, was secretly supplied with everything he needed.

These were busy days for Deane. Supplies had been found, but officers also were wanting, especially engineers and artillerists. As Arthur Lee, a young member of the Lees of Virginia, now practising law in England, wrote Deane, "Among a nation as peaceful as the Americans have been, all knowledge of tactics must be unknown." It was this pressing need for trained officers and drillmasters which caused Deane to agree to such extraordinary terms as some of the volunteers for the American service saw fit to impose. For instance, M. Coudray, who was to be in charge of the artillery and a corps of engineers with the rank of major-general, was promised one-half year's pay for himself and his corps when they embarked, not to be deducted from their liberal salaries. They were to have horses and carriages at their disposal in America, and to be retired on half-pay and table expenses for life, when they should quit the American army. In addition, Coudray and his servants were to have their expenses paid to America. No wonder that on such terms Deane could

Rage for American service.

M. Coudray.



MARIE ANTOINETTE.

write to the secret committee, "Had I ten ships here, I could fill them all with passengers for America." Again he wrote, "The rage, as I may say, for entering the American service increases and the consequence is I am crowded with officers and proposals."

Among these were "Baron de Kalb, of independent fortune and a Baron de Kalb and certain prospect of advancement in France," and Pulaski, a Polish officer. Pulaski. who had fled to Paris after vainly resisting the seizure of his country by Russia. Soon Deane was "nearly harassed to death" by applications. If some of these appointments were unfortunate, if Coudray's demands and insolent conduct in America made congress cool toward the French officers in general, one enlistment resulted so happily that it would warrant the whole.

When the young Marquis de Lafayette volunteered to fight for the Enlistment of the American cause, his example made the fortune of the Americans at the Marquis de French court, because it set a fashion. Deane appreciated this fact, and Lafayette. tried to impress congress with "his high birth, his alliances, the great dignity which his family hold at this court, his considerable estates in this realm, his personal merit, his reputation, his disinterestedness, and, above all, his zeal for the liberty of our provinces," etc. Of these virtues, his disinterestedness no doubt appealed most strongly by contrast with the other volunteers, when he added to his signature of the contract:

"On the conditions here explained, I offer myself and promise to depart when and how Mr. Deane shall judge proper to serve the United States with all possible zeal, without any pension or particular allowance, reserving to myself the liberty of returning to Europe when my family or my king shall recall me.

"THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE."

To Deane's enthusiasm under such great success one must attribute his



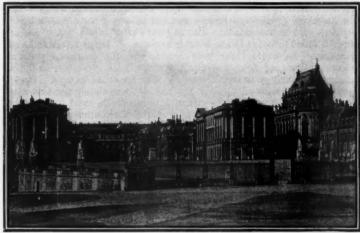
PANORAMA OF VERSAILLES.

Results of Deane's suggestion.

Deane's schemes of warfare.

unfortunate suggestion to the committee that they should "engage a great general of the highest character in Europe, such for instance as Prince Ferdinand, Marshal [Count] Broglio or other of equal rank, to take the lead of your armies." It should be said for Deane that he had sailed from America before Washington had demonstrated his ability; that owing to seizure of letters on the ocean he was often without definite news from home for months at a time; that this suggestion was written just after the news of the American retreat from Long Island reached Europe, of which an American correspondent wrote from Amsterdam that it made "many even of the sanguine friends of America dejected and those of England almost in a frenzy of joy." In any event this unfortunate paragraph, omitted from early reprints of the diplomatic correspondence of the American Revolution, may account for some of Deane's subsequent treatment by congress, which well-nigh alienated him from his native land. On the other hand, additional admiration for the personality of Washington is engendered by the fact that De Kalb came from Deane to this country with the purpose of supplanting Washington with Broglio, but abandoned the thought soon after coming in contact with the colonial-trained general.

One would think that Deane had sufficient employment in the negotiations with "Hortalez & Cie.," in composing for Vergennes long statements of the resources of America and the hopefulness of her cause, and in making out contracts for the throng of enthusiastic adventurers who wished to leave the drill grounds of Europe and to try theories of warfare in the wilds of a new country. Yet he found time to consider a thousand schemes of war. He carefully jotted down the plan of a French officer for burning the vessels of the enemy, and for constructing a new kind of war vessel. He suggested the easy destruction of the English Newfoundland fisheries and the capture of their fishermen on the Banks. Again and again he begged for blank commissions for fitting out privateers. He would burn Glasgow in retaliation for the burning of Charlestown and Norfolk. Appreciating the friendship of Portugal and England, he advised seizing vessels of the former and so winning Portugal's enemy, Spain, to the American cause. He would offset the Hessians by employing Swiss and German mercenaries, and would add a French element to American population by starting glass works in this country. To the same end, he suggested setting aside the land lying between the Ohio river and the great lakes for planting French colonies under American control.



THE PALACE AT VERSAILLES.

No doubt the filling of his despatches with such conceits gave the committee no high idea of his fitness for his position; but no evidence of their impatience exists. He was opening the storehouses and arsenals of Yet some of his letters must have convinced them France for them. that their lawyer-schoolmaster-merchant representative must be cutting The Connecticut a strange figure in the brilliant French city and about the magnificent schoolmaster courts of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. For instance, he once wrote: apparent.

"The queen is fond of parade, and I believe wishes a war, and is our friend. She loves riding on horseback. Could you send me a narrowheganeet horse or two; the present might be money exceedingly well laid out. Rittenhouse's orrery, or Arnold's collection of insects, a phaeton of American make and a pair of bay horses, a few barrels of apples, of walnuts, of butternuts, etc., would be great curiosities here, where everything American is gazed at, and where the American contest engages the attention of all ages, ranks, and sexes." . . . Again, "I wish I had here one of your best Saddle Horses of the American or Rhode Island breed — a present of that kind would be money well laid out with a certain personage; other curious American productions at this time would, tho' trifles in themselves, be of consequence rightly timed and placed. I mentioned Mr. Rittenhouse's Orrery in a former letter and I think Arnold's Collection of Insects, etc.'

On setting out for France, Deane had been instructed to inquire whether that country would recognize the United States if they should declare themselves independent. When independence was finally voted, the congress was so engrossed with a multitude of cares that they neglected for some time to notify Deane. Opportunity of making use of Presenting indethe news was lost. Deane felt justified in complaining that they now pendency at court. asked him to publish what had been circulated through Europe for two "It must be expected that at the first introduction or the announcing of it, some mode more formal or, if I may so say, more respectful, would have been made use of than simply two or three lines from the committee of congress."

When he presented the delayed declaration to the court of France, he was asked what more he would have them do. American vessels were being admitted into every French port, and were given more privileges than those of any other nation. An open recognition would lead to war with England, and nothing would be gained. Indeed, recognition was Why France not such an essential matter. Switzerland had now existed for several refused. centuries as a nation, and had not yet been acknowledged by any power except France.

Deane was compelled to acknowledge the wisdom of this reply, and to be satisfied with continuing the present commercial relations; but he soon began to find difficulty in fulfilling his part of the bargain with "Hortalez

Americans delinquent in payment.

& Cie." Delay had been expected in procuring vessels in which to ship the American products to France, and the seizure of some vessels by the British would be unavoidable. But as month after month passed and the cargoes failed to arrive Deane became anxious. "Large remittances are necessary," he wrote, "for your credit, and the enormous price of tobacco, of rice, of flour, and many other articles gives you an opportunity of making your remittance to very great advantage. Twenty thousand hogsheads of tobacco are needed immediately for this kingdom." Again he wrote, "Meantime I pray you to exert yourselves in remitting so much as to support the credit of the continent, for which I am now engaged to a very great amount. Tobacco, rice, flour, indigo, peltry, oil, whale fins, flaxseed, spermacetti, masts and spars, etc., are in good demand." Beaumarchais, under the name of his fictitious firm, added his importunities.

In reply, the Committee of Secret Correspondence could only make excuses. Two of the first vessels sent out, carrying products to the value of nine thousand pounds sterling, had been captured by the British. The cargoes of others just on the point of sailing had to be taken out for the use of the American troops Five vessels loaded with fish finally reached France, but to learn that fish were prohibited admission from foreign vessels in order to protect the French fisheries. With all these cares, Deane was at times "well-nigh distracted." "Eight months with but two letters of instructions." "Hope itself has almost deserted me." He felt that he deserved to be "put down as one of the first in

the roll of American heroes."

Relief was coming. As the war settled down into a prolonged contest, and congress began to learn from experience, it evolved an order which extended to its foreign relations. It seemed advisable not only to send agents to other courts than France, but also to strengthen the representation at that important station. Deane's enemies had not failed to point out his weaknesses as disclosed in his actions, contracts, and letters, and now that a determined effort was to be made to secure an open treaty with France, the mission was felt to be too important to entrust to Deane alone.

A special committee of the congress to whom the matter had been referred, at last brought in the form of a treaty to be proposed to Louis XVI. Ten days later, Secretary Thomson recorded:

September 26, 1776.

According to the order of the day, Congress proceeded to the appointment of commissioners to the court of France.

Resolved, that three be appointed.

The ballots being taken, Mr. B. Franklin, Mr. S. Deane and Mr. T. Jefferson were elected.

A committee was appointed to draw up instructions for the commissioners, secrecy was enjoined upon the congress, and an express was sent to Williamsburg. Virginia, to notify Jefferson, a member of the Virginia legislature, of his appointment. One month later the messenger reported to congress that the state of the family of Mr. Jefferson would not permit him to accept the appointment. Arthur Lee, of London, was chosen in his stead.

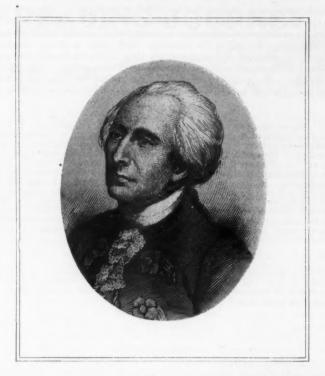
Did Deane resent the appointment of these fellow commissioners who would now share in an honor for which he had striven alone during a twelvemonth? For the liberal-minded Franklin, Deane had an almost filial affection. When he was informed that the aged philosopher had accepted, he wrote to a friend, "Here is the hero and philosopher, and partic all united in this celebrated American, who at the age of seventy-four risks all dangers for his country." For the meddlesome Lee, Deane had almost a contempt. He had resented Lee's visit to Paris the preceding summer where he could do no possible good, and where the known fact

Difficulties of transportation.

Strengthening American representation abroad.

Three commissioners for France.

Deane and his fellow commission-



ARTHUR LEE.

that he was the American agent at London would render every movement suspicious. He would have written down Lee still more as a meddler had he known that Lee had written letters to America criticizing the membership of the Committee of Secret Correspondence, and declaring that he could not trust Franklin or Jay. Since the friends of neither Deane nor Franklin were in the political coalition of the Lee family with the Adamses which secured the questionable appointment of Arthur Lee, the later discords of the commissioners may be prophesied even at this time.

During the ensuing year, 1778, the American revolutionists endeavored to extend their system of agents at European courts, but with no great encouragement. Arthur Lee, who was transferred from France to Spain, after Franklin had refused because of the hardship of travel, was stopped on the road to Madrid, and ordered to depart from the country. Ralph Izard, of South Carolina, was appointed to the Italian court of the Duke of Tuscany, but found so ungracious a reception promised that he went only to Paris. Arthur Lee reached Berlin later as a private citizen, and reported "a calm tranquillity." He was informed that his Europe hesitates to remaining there would not be at all disagreeable to the king, provided recognize America. he lived as an individual and without assuming a public character. Arthur Lee's brother, William, of London, who was later appointed to Berlin and Vienna, was forewarned that his coming to the former court would avail nothing, although the king had declined to permit the Hessian mercenaries to cross his territory. He reached Vienna, but did nothing.

Encouraging a rebellion among the subjects of one monarch might cause a spread of the contagion to those of another. Self-preservation was stronger than hatred of England. At the same time, no nation cared to enter on a war with England for the sake of a rebellion which

Causes of hesitation in recognition.

might at any time be put down. What profit would in that case accrue to the intervening nation? If only England and her colonies would continue to weaken each other by a prolonged war, the end would be gained without risk. Evidently the colonists must make a better promise of military success and must demonstrate their ability to govern themselves before any European nation would risk their recognition. The criterion for intervention which the United States applied to Cuba more than a century later was applied to her in her infancy.

THE MENT

Review Questions.

1. What changes have taken place in the official language of diplomacy? 2. By what means have diplomats in various countries received their training? 3. How has diplomacy nuitigated the savagery of war? 4. What conditions first made American diplomacy a necessity? 5. Show which nations of Europe were likely to be friendly to the United States, and why. 6. What was the Committee of Secret Correspondence? 7. Describe the mission of Bonvouloir. 8. Who was Silas Deane? 9. Describe his first experience at the French court. 10. Describe his connection with Beaumarchais. 11. How was Deane embarrassed by the rage for American service? 12. What contrast was presented by the case of Lafayette? 13. What were some of Deane's suggestions regarding the conduct of the war? 14. How did he write of French interest in America? 15. Describe the American delays in settling the French account. 16. What events led to the appointment of commissioners? 17. What was the character of these commissioners? 18. How did Europe show hesitancy in recognizing America?



Search Questions.

1. When and where did the First Continental Congress meet, and who was its presiding officer? 2. Why was England able to secure troops from Hesse-Cassel? 3. What popular play did Beaumarchais write? 4. When and where did Washington assume command of the American army?

THE PORTS

TOPICAL ANALYSIS.

INTRODUCTION.

Development of community life.
Beginnings of diplomatic relations.
Necessity for community life.
Inter-community relations.

Modern diplomacy born after downfall of Roman empire.
A diplomatic speech.

A diplomatic speech.
A diplomatic service.
Beneficent effects of diplomacy.

The share of the United States in this betterment. Hence the scope of this series.

THE BIRTH OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

CHAPTER I.

Born in the needs of the Revolutionary war.

Necessity for European aid.

Counting on the enemies of England.

Especially France has grievances.

Continental Congress appoints a Committee of Correspondence.

Bonvouloir and the Committee.

Resolution to send an agent to France.

SILAS DEANE, THE AMERICAN AGENT IN FRANCE.

CHAPTER II.

Deane, the Connecticut schoolmaster. Circumstances of appointment.

Deane in France.

Interview with Vergennes. Small hope.
Dealings with "Hortales & Cie." (Beaumarchais.)

Was France preserving neutrality?
Deane enlists officers for America.
Pulaski, Steuben, and Lafayette.

Visionary schemes of Deane.

Presents Declaration of Independence to French court. Shown necessity for deceiving England.

Deane to be assisted by other commissioners. Franklin, Lee, and Deane appointed.

Ill success at other courts.



A WALK IN ROME.

BY OSCAR KUHNS.

(Professor of Romance Languages, Wesleyan University.)

is a difficult task to sum up in a few pages the attractions of Here in the Eternal City the monuments of ancient, medieval, and modern civilization exist side by side, and each one of these three phases of history demands long and patient investigation. Sightseeing at Rome means more than mere sauntering through the streets; a carefully laid plan and economy of

time alone can reveal even a small portion of the treasures.

The first thing we should do is to cross the Tiber and ascend to the Rome's characterterrace in front of San Pietro in Montorio, where, especially in the late istic features. afternoon, a magnificent view of the whole city is displayed. We look down upon what seems at first an indistinguishable mass of buildings with their colors softened in the glow of sunset. By carefully studying the map, however, and with the aid of a glass, we can make out many of the characteristic features of the seven-hilled city. To the south, beyond the walls, we see the tower of St. Paul's, and, near by, the yellow Tiber winding its snaky folds through the campagna after issuing from the city, where it has been lost amid the mass of buildings. Near the gate of San Paolo - marked by the Pyramid of Cestius' and the Protestant cemetery - is the Aventine hill, recognizable by the new Benedictine College and the churches of Saint Alexius and Saint Sabina; next comes the Cælian, with the curious round church of S. Stefano Rotondo; then the Palatine with its ruins of the imperial palaces and its picturesque cypress trees, beyond which peep the statues on the roof of the Lateran church. Then comes the Colosseum, the Capitoline with its tower, the domes and campanile of S. Maria Maggiore' on the Esquiline, and the Quirinal with its vast palace, formerly the residence of the pope, now that of the king. The Viminal, likewise one of the original seven hills of Rome, The city's seven is now almost unrecognizable owing to the construction of new streets. hills. To the north, we see the Pincio, the fashionable promenade of Rome, which, with the Janiculum, on which we stand, and the Vatican, on the same side of the Tiber, to our left, was not included among the original seven hills. Beyond all this, on the horizon, from right to left, are the famous mountains - the Albans, - whence came the original settlers of Rome, - the Sabines, and, far to the left, old Soracte.4

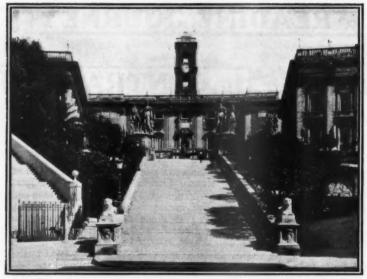
As we leave San Pietro in Montorio, re-cross the Tiber, and make our way through some of the modern streets, with trolley cars passing incessantly to and fro, it is hard for us to realize that here once lived, moved,

¹ San Pi-e'tro in Montorio. A church erected in 1500 for Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, on the spot where St. Peter is supposed to have suffered martyrdom.

^a Pyramid of Cestius. The tomb of Caius Cestius Epulo, a practor and tribune of the people before B. C. 12. In the middle ages a legend grew up that this was Remue's tomb.
^a Santa Maria Maggiore (mahd-jo'ra). The largest of the eighty churches in Rome dedicated to the Virgin. It dates back to the fifth century.

So-rac'te. A steep limestone ridge on the highest point of which once stood a temple

of Apollo, Both Vergil and Horace allude to this mountain.



THE CAPITOL.

and had their being those men of old whose names, so familiar yet hitherto so misty to us, fill the pages of Roman history. Yet so it is, and we are naturally led to devote our first visit to that ancient Rome whose ruins are seen on every hand. Let us begin, then, with the Capitol, once the center of the political and official life of the city.

As we approach it from the Via Aracœli we see two flights of steps, one straight ahead leading up to the Piazza del Campidoglio, and the diagonal one to the left—an immense flight—leading to the church of Aracœli. At the head of the central flight are two colossal statues of Castor and Pollux, and in the center of the square above rises the noble equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. The present arrangement of the Square of the Capitol is comparatively modern, being due to Michael Angelo, who made plans for the buildings on the sides (the Capitoline

Museum and the Palace of the Conservatori), and changed the Palace of the Senator at the back.

Originally the Capitol was a steep hill with rocky sides and two peaks, with a level space between—a form which is still seen in spite of many changes. On one peak was the Tem-

THE LONELY CAMPAGNA.

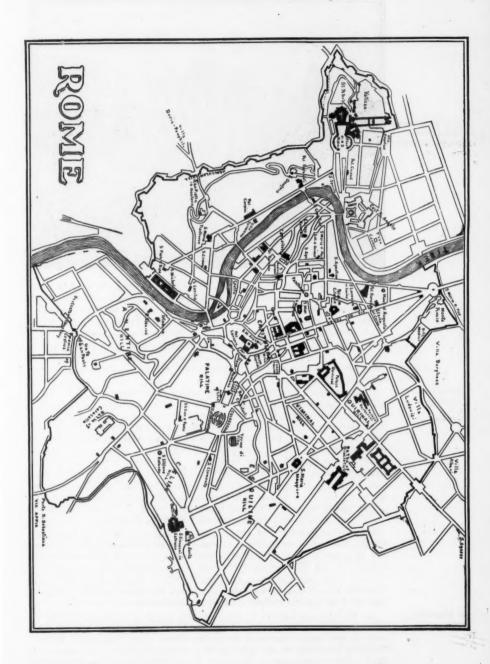
The Square of the

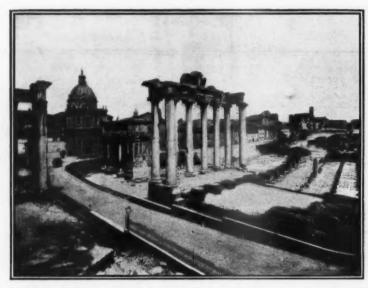
Capitol.

ple of Jupiter Capitolinus, on the other the arx or citadel. Even a slight knowledge of history is enough to invest this place with interest.



⁵ Santa Maria in A-ra-cœ' li. A very ancient church standing on the site of the temple of Juno on the Capitoline Hill.





PANORAMA OF THE PORUM AS BEEN PROM THE CAPITOL.

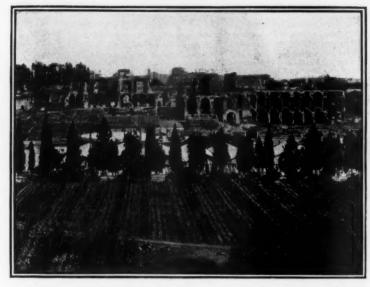
The Tarpeian Rock, down which traitors were thrown, recalls the story of Tarpeia, the Roman maid who opened the gate to the Sabines under promise of their gold bracelets, but who was crushed beneath their shields. It was up this same rock that the Gauls had climbed when the sacred geese of Juno aroused with their cries the sleeping sentinels, and thus saved the city. Tiberius Gracchus was killed on the Capitol, and Julius Cæsar ascended it in triumph after the Gallic wars. Here, too, many hundreds of years later, Rienzi promulgated his laws, and Petrarch was crowned as poet.

Treasures of ancient art.

Of the ancient buildings on the Capitol but one remains, the Tabularium or Public Record Office, which after the lapse of two thousand years still exists as the basement of the Palace of the Senator. The other buildings, though modern, are still important to the student of antiquity. for they contain some of the most famous treasures of ancient art in Rome. In the Palace of the Conservatori, for instance, we see the Bronze Wolf of the Capitol, dating from the fifth century before Christ and showing still on its hind legs the traces of lightning by which it was struck in 65 B. C. Crossing the square, we enter the Capitoline Museum where we see the Venus of the Capitol (thought by many to be a copy of a lost statue by Praxiteles, the greatest of Greek sculptors), the lovely Cupid and Psyche, the famous mosaic of doves taken from Hadrian's villa, and the portraits of the emperors. We soon come to recognize the features of these marvelously characteristic portraits, and thus new life is given to what in our schoolboy years were but cold and formal names. In one room opposite the stairs, as we mount to the second story, are the Antinous, the Faun of Praxiteles (the subject of Hawthorne's "Marble Faun"), and the Dying Gladiator, the latter perhaps the bestknown of all ancient statues, thanks to Byron's famous lines.

As we leave the Capitol by the rear, and descend the flight of steps to the left, we pass the church of St. Joseph of the Carpenters, built over one of the most venerable spots in Rome—the Mamertine Prison. Entering the door to the left, below the church proper, we descend adark staircase and come to the upper of two subterranean chambers with a hole in the center, once the only means of access to the chamber below; now a staircase has been added, and we descend to the dark, narrow

The Mamertine prison.



PANORAMA OF THE PALATINE AS SEEN FROM ST. PRISCA.

dungeon with which many names famous in Roman history are connected. Jugurtha, Vercingetorix, the Catiline conspirators, and many others here met a terrible death. But of far greater interest is the thought that Saint Paul, and possibly Saint Peter, were imprisoned here. can still see the spring in the floor of the dungeon which, according to tradition, sprang up at the prayer of Saint Peter that he might thus have water with which to baptize his jailors.

Passing around the church of St. Joseph, we come out upon the famous In the Roman Roman Forum, where infinite archæological riches are crowded in little Forum. No other place of the same compass can boast of the ruins of so many famous buildings or of such a crowd of historical associations. As we stand upon the modern street, which cuts the area of the Forum into two parts, we have back of us the Tabularium and the temples of Concord10 and Vespasian, of which latter three columns still stand. In front of us we have, to the right, eight columns of the Temple of Saturn;" to the left

A usurper who seized the throne of Numidia. He was captured by the ⁶ Ju-gur'tha. Romans in 106 B. C. and was thrown into the Mamertine prison.

¹ Ver-cin-get o-rix. A chief of the tribes in Gaul, who rebelled against the Romans in 52 B. C. He was captured by Cæsar, exhibited in his triumph at Rome, and was afterward beheaded.

⁶A Roman politician who headed a conspiracy against the republic in 62 B. C. His defeat was accomplished by means of the four famous orations of Cicero, which aroused public sentiment and sent an army against the conspirators.

The center of the political life of ancient Rome, lying at the base of the Capitoline Hill; originally used for trading purposes, but public buildings and monuments were gradually erected in and around it, and the smaller dealers were banished to make room for the popular assemblies which were held there. In the times of the emperors, the Forum was adorned with gilded bronzes and rare marbles, with columns, triumphal arches, statues, and other works of art.

10 The earliest temple of this name was built by senate and people in 366 B. C. to commemorate the reconciliation between the plebeians and patricians. After the final over-throw of the Gracchi in 121 B. C., and the three thousand who were put to death with them, a new temple of concord was built on the same site, and this building, a hundred or

more years later, was enlarged by Tiberius.

11 Temples of Saturn and of Castor and Pollux. These are among the oldest of the Roman ruins of public buildings. The former was built probably in 497 B. C., and the latter some twelve years later.



AMPHITHEATER OF FLAVIUS AND THE COLOSBEUM.

the Arch of Septimius Severus. 12 Then follows in apparently inextricable confusion a mass of foundations, marble slabs, and columns — whole or

in fragments - looking more or less like a stone quarry.

In fact, there is little beauty in the Forum of today, but what it loses in beauty it gains in interest. The excavations made by the government in recent years have revealed treasures of art of inestimable value, and have shed a flood of light on the history, topography, and archæology of There is no greater pleasure even for a tyro in history than to Rome. wander about these old monuments, day after day, trying to decipher their story and to bring back in imagination the scenes that here transpired when Rome was mistress of the world. Yonder, passing through the Arch of Titus, is the Via Sacra over which victorious generals marched in triumph to the Capitol; here is the Rostrum where Cicero was wont to address the people, and where Cæsar's dead body lay when Mark Antony made his famous speech. A little farther away, near the Temple of Castor and Pollux - of which three beautiful columns still stand - are the ruins of the Temple of Vesta in which the sacred fire was kept, and beside it the Atrium Vestæ or dwelling of the vestal virgins, "the prototype of all the nunneries in the world.

But time fails even to enumerate the famous buildings that once crowded this narrow space. We must hurry on, and climb the steep hill to the right whose slopes are one mass of gigantic masonry. This is the world-famed Palatine Hill, in the early times the cradle of Roman power,

an later the favorite dwelling-place of the Cæsars.

It was on the Palatine that the first settlement was made by the shepherds who, driven from the slopes of the Alban mountains, sought a new home in the campagna. Here Romulus built his walls, remains of which are pointed out today. In later times, however, the center of municipal government shifted to the Capitol, and the Palatine was given over to

as In

¹⁹ Arch of Sep-tim'i-us Se-ve'rus. Erected in honor of the emperor and his sons Caracalla and Geta 203 A. D. to commemorate their victories in the east. The arch was surmounted by a bronze chariot with six horses driven by Severus. Caracalla afterwards erased the name of his brother, whom he had murdered, and the gap was filled with the words, "Father of his country, the best and bravest of princes,"

On the Palatine



THE PANTHEON.

private dwellings. Augustus was born here, and after he became emperor he built the first of those imperial residences — the palaces of Tiberius, Augustus, Domitian, Caligula, Septimius Severus — which later overran the whole surface of the hill, the ruins of which are today being rapidly unearthed. This is a delightful spot in early spring, the combination of green grass, many-colored flowers, graceful cypress trees, blue sky, and ruined buildings making a picture never to be forgotten.

As we stand on the edge of the Palatine and look beyond the Forum Ruins of the we see the Arch of Titus' built to celebrate the destruction of Jerusalem), Colosseum. the Arch of Constantine, '4 and then, straight ahead, the gigantic ruins of the Colosseum. This famous amphitheater, the largest in the world, is in the form of an ellipse, four stories high, nearly one-eighth of a mile in length and one-tenth in width. Although part of the exterior walls are fallen, yet large sections still remain of the original height, and with the numerous arcades, corridors, staircases, and the arena, give an exact idea of the building as it was when in actual use. About half of the arena has been excavated, revealing a labyrinth of narrow passages leading to the dens of the wild beasts, or used in the manipulation of stage scenery. Climbing to the upper story, we look down upon the vast interior and our imagination has little difficulty in reproducing the scenes that here took place in the days of imperial Rome. The ruins have become whole again; we see the vast ellipse of seats crowded with human faces - more than fifty thousand of them! In the places of honor are the emperor, the senate, and the Vestal Virgins, while all around men, women, and children watch with eager eyes the conflicts of gladiators or wild beasts.

These barbarous conflicts came to an end only after the year 403, when the monk Telemachus, who endeavored to dissuade the populace from

¹³ Commemorates the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, and is adorned with reliefs representing the seven-branched candlestick, table of shew-bread, etc. In the middle ages the Frangipani used it as a fortress and added battlements and new walls. When the arch was restored in 1822, it had to be strengthened, and the central portico in marble is the

only ancient part of it that remains.

14 Erected to commemorate the victory over Maxentius near Rome, when Constantine declared himself in favor of Christianity. The arch was converted into a castle in the tenth century, and afterward belonged to the family of Frangipani.



APPIAN WAY.
FOURTH CENTURY
TOMBS AND FOUNTAINS NEAR THE
VILLA OF THE
QUINTILII.

such unchristian amusements, was stoned to death for his pains. The effect of his death, however, was to abolish gladiatorial combats. During the early history of the church in Rome the Colosseum was the scene of the martyrdom of countless Christians, shot with arrows, torn by wild beasts, slain by the swords of gladiators. All these things render the Colosseum of undying interest to the traveler, and have made it known, through the pens of the poets, to thousands who have never left their homes.

There are many other monuments of ancient Rome to visit, which we, however, must pass by with a hurried glance—the Forum of Trajan, the Pantheon, 'a little to the northwest, the Tomb of Hadrian (now known as Castello di S. Angelo), 'a just across the Tiber, the Baths of Diocletian, and the more extensive Baths of Caracalla, 'a near the Porta S. Sebastiano.

It is through this latter gate that we pass to reach the famous Appian Way, or street of tombs. There is no more intensely interesting walk in the world than the half dozen miles of this road from the walls of Rome to the Casale Rotondo. A short distance from the city we begin to see on either side of the road the remains of the tombs of the great Roman families. Some are mere shapeless masses of stones or, perhaps, only a block or two of marble; some, like the circular tomb of Cecilia Metella and the Casale Rotondo (Round House), still retain their original shape.

#In

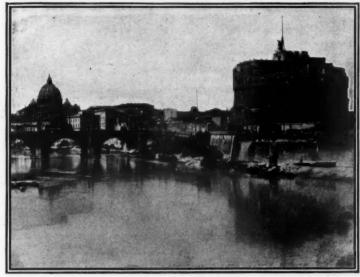
15 The only building of ancient Rome whose walls and roof still remain intact. It was built in the time of Augustus, by his son-in-law Agrippa. It was named "Pantheon," meaning "very sacred," and not "temple of all the gods," as sometimes stated. It was dedicated to the gods of the seven planets. The building was injured by lightning some years later and restored by Hadrian, so that the portico is substantially all of the original building that remains. It is lighted by an opening in the dome, thirty feet in diameter. The two most famous tombs within it are those of Raphael and of King Victor Emmanuel.

16 The tomb was erected in A. D. 136 by Hadrian for himself and his successors. All the emperors and their families from Hadrian to Caracalla were interred here. The building is circular in shape, being eighty yards in diameter. Around the edge of the top stood a series of marble statues. During the siege of Rome by the Goths in 537, the tomb was used as a fortress, and the statues were hurled down on the besiegers. From the time of Boniface IX., 1389, it was held by the popes and connected with the Vatican by a covered passage.

17 Begun in 212 A. D., they formed a magnificent building, capable of accommodating

"Begun in 212 A. D., they formed a magnincent bullding, capable of accommodating 1,600 bathers. Numerous works of art, the Farnese Bull, the Hercules, mosaics, etc., were found in the ruins. The Baths of Diocletian were erected a century later.

A street of tombs.

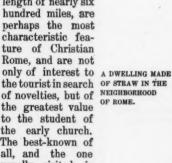


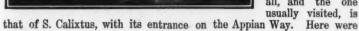
CASTLE AND BRIDGE OF ST. ANGELO AS IT WAS BEFORE RECENT IMPROVE-MENTS.

From the tops of the two last we have a fine view of the lonely and desolate campagna.18 treeless and almost houseless, with the picturesque line of aqueducts stretching across it toward the mountains in the dis-It was along the Appian Way that St. Paul traveled to Rome to make his "appeal unto Cæsar." A short distance from the city is a little chapel said to mark the place where St. Peter, fleeing from Rome, met the Savior and asking Him whither He was going (Domine, quo vadis?), received the answer, "I am going to be crucified again."

In the neighborhood of the Appian Way the most famous catacombs Visit to the are located, that vast labyrinth of subterranean galleries excavated by catacombs. the early Christians among the hills about Rome, to serve the double purpose of places of burial and worship. These galleries, consisting at times of three or even five stories, one beneath the other, and stretching out

to the incredible length of nearly six hundred miles, are perhaps the most characteristic feature of Christian Rome, and are not the greatest value to the student of the early church. The best-known of all, and the one





18 Cam-pa'gna (nya). The plain surrounding Rome and extending from the Alban mountains and the Tiber to the sea, once a densely peopled land with numerous and prosperous towns; now a dreary waste, crowned with imposing ruins, scarcely one-tenth of the soil being under cultivation.



SQUARE AND BASILICA OF ST. PETER'S.

buried many of the early popes, as well as many martyrs; among the latter St. Cecilia is held in peculiar reverence. As we follow our guide down these dark and narrow passages, holding before us our little candle, we note how the walls have been cut out into niches to contain the bodies of the dead; how, from time to time, small chapels have been formed, where, over the relics of holy martyrs, the early Christians were wont to perform their sacred rites. We notice also the rude efforts at decoration, usually consisting of paintings from Bible story or of symbolical representations: the fish, typical of the Savior, the anchor (hope), the Good Shepherd, and — especially quaint and naïve — Jonah swallowed and disgorged by the whale, a very common symbol of death and the resurrection.

The catacombs form a sort of transition between pagan and Christian Rome. They were used till the year 410, but long before that Christianity had become the state religion and the worship of God could be carried on openly. The first services in Rome proper were held in private houses, often those of saints and martyrs; then the basilicas (or Roman

law courts) were used, and, later, new churches were built combining certain characteristic features of the Roman house and the basilica. Some of these old churches have come down to the present day, although, owing to the strange rising of level of the soil in Rome, they now serve as

BEGGARS AT THE CHURCH DOOK.

Early Roman churches.

foundations for one or even two upper constructions. Among such churches is the one recently excavated under S. Clement's, near the Colosseum, which is mentioned by St. Jerome in 392. Visiting this on



PANORAMA OF THE CITY AS SEEN FROM THE DOME OF ST.

the days when it is lighted up and thrown open to the public, we can still see its general shape, its pillars and fragments of frescos, and can also peer down into the still lower structures that date from the days of ancient Rome. S. Clement's itself, externally, is like a barn, but within is very beautiful and, with its courtyard, portico, ambones, screen, and mosaics, gives an excellent idea of the early Christian basilica.

The number of churches in Rome is legion; large or small, beautiful or ugly, they meet you on every side. Those of the older period, such as Aracœli, S. Agnes, and S. Lorenzo, are not only interesting but beautiful. Those of more recent origin, and especially those of the so-called baroque style, are often very unattractive, lacking externally grace and dignity, and inside being overloaded with ornaments of gilt and marble. Examples of such churches are; S. Carlo on the Corso, and S. Andrea della Valle. More attractive is the Gesu, one of the richest churches in Rome. Most beautiful of all, perhaps, is S. Maria Maggiore, whose magnificent ceiling is gilded with the first gold brought by Columbus from America.

To the ordinary tourist, however, all these sink into insignificance Three historic before the three great historic churches: S. John Lateran, S. Paul's, and S. Peter's (San Pietro). To visit the first, we take the trolley car at the railroad station or the Piazza di Venezia, and in a few minutes we reach the Piazza di S. Giovanni (the Italian for John), close to the city Here a remarkable group of buildings meets our eyes. The obelisk which rises in the center is the oldest object in Rome, having originally been raised in Egypt to the memory of King Tutmes III., some sixteen hundred years before Christ. To the right is the baptistery where Constantine is said to have been baptized, and which became the model of all the baptisteries in Italy. To the extreme left, on the square, is the building where is preserved the Scala Santa, a staircase consisting of twenty-eight marble steps supposed to have been in the house of Pilate, and to have been trodden by the feet of the Savior. It is a strange sight to see the crowds of pilgrims climbing these steps on their knees, stopping to kiss each step as they slowly move upwards. Whether we believe in the authenticity of the staircase or not, the heart of the Protestant tourist cannot but be deeply stirred within him when he remembers how Martin Luther, having ascended these steps

midway on his knees, suddenly sprang to his feet as a voice within him seemed to cry out, "The just shall live by faith." In a closed chapel at the top is another holy relic, a portrait of the Savior, said to have been begun by St. Luke and to have been finished by an angel.

Opposite the Scala Santa is the palace of the Lateran, a modern building occupying the site of the palace where the popes lived for one thousand years. It now contains a magnificent collection of Roman and especially Christian antiquities. The church itself is a basilica dating from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and is impressive rather than beautiful.

To visit S. Paul's Fuori le Mura (outside the walls) we take the trolley at Piazza di Venezia, and after issuing from the city walls at the Porta (gate) S. Paolo, close to the pyramid-tomb of Cestius and the picturesque Protestant cemetery, a straight mile and a

half of road brings

us to the church.

The old St. Paul's

was looked upon as the handsomest church in Rome, but it was completely destroyed by fire in 1823. The present building was completed in 1854. The interior is impressive, being an immense space,



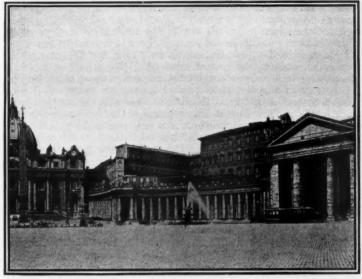
PORTRAIT OP BEATRICE CENCI, BY GUIDO RENI, IN THE BARBERINI GALLERY.

separated into aisles by granite pillars, and full of mosaics, frescos, alabaster, and precious marbles, all new but lacking the charm of the same things seen in the older churches.

The original church was built to commemorate the martyrdom of St. Paul. He was not slain here, however; we must go some distance farther, to the place called the Three Fountains, to find the exact spot of his martyrdom. Here in a melancholy grove a church is built over three springs of water, said to have sprung up from the ground at the contact of the head of the apostle, which bounded three times after being cut off. We can taste the contents of each pool, and prove that the water in the first is warm, in the second tepid, and in the third cold.

It is practically certain that St. Paul met his death in Rome. Tradition also says that St. Peter was here crucified, and, although this is not certain, there is no proof to the contrary. On the Vatican hill, beyond the Tiber, his body is supposed to rest; and on this spot today rises the largest church in Christendom. As we make our way along the narrow street leading from the Tiber, we come out suddenly upon a vast square with an obelisk in the center, two fountains, and an enormous elliptical portico or colonnade; while, across the square, rises St. Peter's with Michael Angelo's dome, towering mightily up into the blue sky. This dome is one of the wonders of the world; vast yet graceful

Christendom's largest church.



THE VATICAN.

and airy, extending far above all other buildings of Rome, and seen - the one great landmark - from every point. Inside, the church is of gigantic proportions. Fifty thousand people can move about in the greatest comfort. With its gorgeous chapels, its tombs of the popes, its enormous pillars supporting the dome, and the latter itself, covered with mosaics, bending like the firmament above us, it produces an overwhelming impression. It is not beautiful in the sense of the great Gothic cathedrals of England, France, and Germany, yet somehow or other it is too large for our petty criticism. Coming, here day after day, we learn to love it, especially at sunset when the vast hall is full of splendor. And when the pope descends to the basilica, as he has so often done in the recent year of jubilee, it is a sight never to be forgotten, that procession of gorgeously uniformed Swiss guards, of priests and prelates, bishops, archbishops, cardinals and, last of all, Pope Leo himself, in full habiliments, with his white face marked by the fixed smile so familiar to the world, holding up two fingers in token of blessing upon the surging crowd.

St. Peter's is of perennial interest. It represents in a singularly complete manner the whole of Rome, ancient, medieval, and modern. It is built on the site of Nero's Circus, the scene of the martyrdom of so many Christians. The materials of the church itself have been almost



its architecture. paintings, sculpture, it represents the flower of Italian ge- THE CORSO. nius of the Renais-And today sance.

amid the storms of anti-clericalism. atheism, and socialism which have swept over Italy, St.

from ancient build-

Peter's, with the Vatican, stands an unchanged monument amid the sea of modern progress.

Rome's art treasures.

The Renaissance in Italy is one of the most glorious epochs in the world's history; and those who are so inclined to sneer at Italy as a land of ignorance and superstition should remember that from her modern civilization came to the rest of the world. The artistic spirit of the Renaissance in Rome is seen to the best advantage in the adjacent palace of the Vatican, where Raphael painted his famous stanze, and Michael Angelo covered the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel with the greatest paintings in the world. To visit the treasures of the Vatican once or twice only, is a work of great fatigue, and is very unsatisfactory. We must devote day after day to these wonderful frescos and to the magnificent collections of sculpture containing such world-famous masterpieces as the Laocoon, Apollo Belvedere, and the Torso of Hercules. In addition to the Vatican, the tourist should visit without fail the new museum now in the Baths of Diocletian, the collections on the Capitoline and in the Lateran palace (already mentioned), and likewise many of the smaller palaces and villas, such as the Palazzo Barberini, containing the famous portrait of Beatrice Cenci; Palazzo Rospigliosi, with Guido Reni's "Aurora"; the Villa Farnesina with Raphael's "Myth of Psyche" and his "Galatea," and last but not least the Villa Borghese, with Titian's "Sacred and Profane Love," and statues by Canova and Bernini. Many other Roman villas also contain works of art and are at the same time surrounded by picturesque and beautiful gardens. Especially attractive are the Colonna. Medici, Albani, and Pamphilj-Doria gardens.

Having visited the monuments of ancient Rome and the churches and works of art of medieval and Renaissance Rome, the tourist will do well to devote at least a brief portion of his time to the study of Rome of today.

Most travelers have scarcely a thought for this phase of the city, and yet in more than one respect it is almost equal in interest to the others. In the first place, those who knew Rome before 1870 note a remarkable change in the appearance of the city. New streets like the Via Nazionale and the Corso Vittorio Emanuele have been laid; the Tiber has been encased in walls, thus practically banishing Roman fever, and making Rome one of the healthiest cities in the world; new squares, fountains, and public buildings, all tend to give a modern aspect to the city. The Corso, that ancient and historic artery of Rome, still remains the center of life, and every afternoon is crowded with pedestrians and carriages on their way to the Pincio and back. On the sidewalk in front of the Café Aragno deputies, journalists, and men of letters sit at the little tables and drink their vermuth, beer, or coffee as they watch the crowds constantly passing by — officers in handsome uniforms and clanking swords, portly priests in flowing robes, students of the Propaganda whose nationality is recognized by the color of the trimming on their robes; and everywhere the inevitable tourist — German, English, American — with red Baedeker in hand. As for carriages, all kinds are seen, from the luxurious coach of the aristocracy with prancing horses and liveried footmen to the plebeian cab at two francs an hour. Some of the former surprise us by their magnificence and form a sharp contrast to the poverty everywhere visible. Yet this luxury itself often masks poverty. Just as the gaudily uniformed officers are often at a loss for a good meal, so it is said that many of the noble families of Rome, who would rather die than give up the daily drive on the Corso, dine at home on a dish of maccaroni or polenta.

Under all this there is another world, closed to the hasty tourist but of deep interest to those who have time to mingle with the people. When in 1870 the king of Italy entered Rome, the temporal power of the pope was destroyed forever. Yet the church itself will never admit this.

Today the pope is a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican; the king occupies the former papal palace of the Quirinal. A statue of Garibaldi overlooks

Rome of today.

Church and state.

the city from the Janiculum, and a costly monument to Victor Emmanuel is being built on the Capitol itself. Yet never did hatred so bitter divide a city against itself as here in Rome. In the churches the preachers sneer covertly at the new government, inveigh against modern society. and look longingly back to the middle ages, the good old days of faith and allegiance to the pope. In the university and colleges (once the fover of priests and Jesuits) professors publicly declare themselves atheists, and hold up to ridicule the pretensions of the Holy See. And between these extremes the ship of state is tossed about on a turbulent sea of political corruption, of poverty, and incompetency which threatens to destroy it.

One thing alone can save Italy, and that is universal education, the Education Italy's development of moral character, and genuine religion. The Roman church has failed in this respect. Will Protestantism succeed? Already The Roman salvation. many Protestant churches have flourishing missions here: the handsome Methodist building on the Via Venti Settembre, not far from the royal palace, is an eyesore to the pope and the clerical press, while the noble Waldensian church is proving its right to freedom of worship granted in 1848 by Charles Albert, by devoting itself to the salvation of the fatherland.

Such is a brief - a too brief - view of the glories of the Eternal City. Those who have been able to make this visit not only in spirit but in truth, carry away with them memories which will remain among the joys of life; and many a time in the years to come the ruined temples of the Forum, the cypress-topped Palatine, the Colosseum, the dome of St. Peter's, and the long stretches of the lonely campagna will rise up again before

"that inward eve Which is the bliss of solitude."

1. Name the seven original hills of Rome. 2. Which one was the center of political and Review Questions. official life? 3. Name some historical incidents connected with this hill. 4. What is the Mamertine Prison? 5. Mention some of the more prominent ruins in the Roman Forum. 6. On which hill did Romulus build his walls? 7. What emperors later built palaces here? 8. Tell what you know about the Colosseum. 9. Mention some other ancient monuments of Rome. 10. What is the Appian Way? 11. Briefly describe the catacombs. 12. What is peculiar about the structure of the church of St. Clement? 13. Name the three great historical churches of Rome. 14. What is the oldest object in Rome? 15. What is the Scala Santa? 16. Where, according to tradition, was St. Paul beheaded? 17. Describe the church of St. Peter. 18. Mention some of the most important works of art in the Vatican. 19. Name some other great works of art to be found in Roman museums, palaces,

varican. 19. Name some other great works of art to be round in Roman museums, paraces, and villas. 20. Briefly discuss the present political and religious condition of Rome.

1. What were the Roman aqueducts? 2. Why did Sienkiewicz call his famous novel, "Quo Search Questions. Vadis"? 3. What was the early Christian basilica, and how did it differ from the Gothic cathedral? 4. How did the building of St. Peter's help to bring about the Reformation?

5. In what famous Latin poem is the story of Laccoon told? 6. What are the subjects of the freecos by Michael Angelo and Raphael in the Vatican? 7. What is the story of Beatrice Cenci? 8. Give some account of the Protestant missions in Rome.

Crider, Readder, Central Role, Ware's Weller in Rome. Wictorical and descriptive. Bibliography.

Guides: Baedeker's Central Italy. Hare's Walks in Rome. Historical and descriptive: Bibliography. Guides: Baedeker's Central Raty. Hare's Walks in Rome. Historical and descriptive:
History of the City of Rome. Gregorovius. (Macmillan.) In seven volumes. The monumental book on the subject. Rome of Today.and Yesterday. Dennie. The most readable of all the books on ancient Rome for the general tourist. Ave Roma Immortalis. Crawford. (Macmillan, New York.) Interesting but sketchy. Rome and the Campagna. Old Rome. Burn. Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries. Pagan and Christian Rome. The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome. Lanciani. These three excellent books, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., are by the director of classical antiquities; in Rome. Makers of Medour. Page. (Dispart. (Macmillan.) The Tracedy of tiquities in Rome. Makers of Modern Rome. Oliphant. (Macmillan.) The Tragedy of the Casars. Baring-Gould. This is not ordinary history but a study of character suggested by the extant portraits of the Roman emperors. It gives great vividness to the history of the times. Pictures from Raly. Dickens. French and Ralian Note Books. Hawthorne. The Tombs of the Popes. Gregorovius. Literary Landmarks of Rome. Lawrence Hutters Figure 10 Weslies Scattering Part of the Pope in the time of Note of the Pope in the Pope of the Pope in the Pope of the Po ton. Fiction: Quo Vadis? Sienkiewicz. A story of Rome in the time of Nero. Rienzi. Bulwer-Lytton. Based on a romantic episode of medieval history in Rome. The Marble Faun. Hawthorne. Contains some of the most beautiful descriptions of Rome.

Rome. Zola. A study of the present condition of the Roman Church. The Improvisator.

Andersen. Poetry: Childe Harold. Byron. Contains many famous stanzas on the Colosseum, the Dying Gladiator, etc. Italy. Rogers. A descriptive poem. The Ring and the Book. Browning. The scene is laid largely in Rome. Beatrice Cenci. Shelley. A powerful dramatic treatment of the pathetic story of this unfortunate girl.

THE INNER LIFE OF GIOTTO DI BONDONE.

BY MARY A. LATHBURY.

HE life of Phillips Brooks has recently been set before us, prepared by an intimate friend. It is a great biography of a great man; it gives us all that a friend can gather concerning that noble and attractive, vet elusive personality, for no human being knew the inner life of Phillips Brooks. It was a hidden spring of spiritual life, guarded by a reticent mind, and found vent only by overflowing into his sermons (in which he spoke to a thousand people as to a single

individual), and in kindness to every human being.

Of such a nature was Giotto, the old pre-Raphaelite to whom we owe the first real deliverances of art from the conditions imposed by the church from the fifth to the thirteenth centuries - the church itself a prey to superstition and ecclesiasticism. Greek art represented the religion of the people, but religion, nature, and individual and national life were all one in the mind of the Greek, and his art gained a freedom and reached an efflorescence into sculpture and architecture of such strength and beauty that the world has built upon it ever since. Art in Italy - Roman blending into Byzantine - had been the servant of a superstitious, dying church, and all civilization dozed along the stream of time, or was in hospital, believing that "health and heaven were to come."

Early restrictions of art.

Art's first deliverer.

All art forms were arbitrary, copied without variation by men who worked under the eye of the priesthood. All study of the nude was discouraged, if not forbidden, so that men ceased to draw correctly. Originality of conception was interdicted, and the expression of human emotion was considered irreligious. Hardly, even, was a new figure allowed, and the stereotyped groups that were set before the people lacked all human interest and charm. In every age the principle of the Roman church has been, in dealing with secular matters, to adopt tendencies which it could not repress, and turn them to its own advancement. Whatever the cause, from the twelfth to the end of the thirteenth century religious art took its first hesitating steps upward. The art of mosaic had long prevailed in Italy, and many an old Roman basilica had been faced with the beautiful colored marbles of the country, and then dedicated to Christian worship. In architecture the Romanesque had been united with the Byzantine by the Lombards, who produced beautiful effects by the decorative use of cheap material - brick and terra-cotta. Roman arch. Byzantine dome, Arabian minaret, square tower, all expressed in rich and intricate molding and arrangement the art instinct that was repressed in other directions. A third school - the Gothic was just rising, and an effort to revive Greek classicism was being made by a fourth, and into this chaotic state of art, this medley of dead and dying styles — the church still holding to the ascetic theory, if not to the practise - Giotto came.

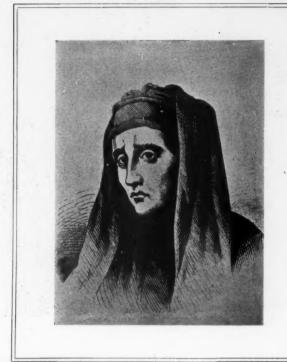
He was born, it is supposed, about 1276, in the cottage of a Tuscan shepherd, in the little village of Vespignano, about fourteen miles from Florence. One ascends the hill that rises from Florence to the ridge of Fiesole past luxurious villas and fair terraced gardens, magnolia and oleander gleaming rosy and green within cypress hedges; but when the Fiesolan ridge is passed all is changed. The country no longer looks down upon beautiful Florence, and is lonely. No gardens or palaces are here; only mountain ground tufted with ilex and olive, with valleys full of sown fields, and the Appenines rising above them.

With such an environment, and probably with no education beyond

Birthplace of

Giotto.

Angiolotto Bondone, or, according to Lord Lindsay, a contraction of Ambrogiotto.



GIOTTO DI BONDONE.

what he received among fresh meadows and under blue skies, Giotto Environment and spent the first years of his life. It was the same district - the education. Mugello — that produced a hundred years later another beloved painter Fra Angelico. No early training could have been better for either of these men to fit them for the parts they were to play in the history of art. They were not hindered by tradition or example, but were nurtured in the lap of the Appenines with inspirations that they never lost.

When Giotto was about ten years of age there came riding through the valley a great Florentine painter - Cimabue, then at the height of his reputation - who passed by where the boy shepherd was trying to draw a picture of one of his flock on a flat stone with a bit of pointed slate.

There is a certain fresh and vivid quality in the work of a child before hand and brain have lost their freedom, and inspiration has been fettered by many methods of teaching. Then, if ever, genius reveals itself. The painter must have recognized this quality in the boy's drawing, for he asked him to go away with him to Florence, and learn to be a painter. To the boy's glad "Yes" the parents must have added theirs, for he went to Florence and was set to work in Cimabue's workshop - for only modern painters have "studios" — grinding colors, preparing oils and tempera, and cleaning brushes. Art was long, no doubt, to Giotto, for about six years were required of an apprentice before he could handle the brush for his master. That he painted by himself there is no doubt.

But the things that heaven planted in the heart and brain of the child Inspiration of Giotto, while nature held him in her lap and breathed her inspirations nature. over him, were to become the ruling principles in his life as an artist and as a man. Probably he never formulated them, for genius does not make



Arena Chapel, Padua

"THE PRESENTATION IN THE TEMPLE."



Florence.

THE CAMPANILE.



Plorence.

"PASTORAL LIFE."

REPRESENTATIVE WORKS



"CHRIST DRIVING THE PROFANERS FROM THE TEMPLE."



"CORONATION OF THE VIRGIN."



PORTRAIT OF DANTE.

OF GIOTTO DI BONDONE.

Giotto's circle.

formulas -- it expresses itself. They were simplicity, sincerity, and purity. There is a story, which is almost as familiar as that of the shepherd boy drawing upon the stone, that gives us a glimpse of the principle that made Giotto a good workman. Vasari relates that when Pope Boniface VIII. was searching for men to execute paintings in St. Peter's he sent an ambassador to Florence to bring back a drawing done by the young painter Giotto, whose work had been talked of in Rome. When the courtier entered Giotto's bottega, and made known the pope's mind to him. and in what way his holiness wished to avail himself of the work of the best painters, he doubtless opened his portfolio and showed him the drawings of Sienese and other artists who were submitting their work for inspection. It is said that Giotto, courteous but silent, took a leaf of vellum, dipped a brush in red, and "turning his hand, made a circle so perfect in measure and outline that it was a wonder to see," and gave it to the courtier with a smile. He, thinking that Giotto mocked him, said: "Shall I have no other drawing than this?" "This is enough, and too much," said Giotto; "send it with the others, and you will see if it be understood." The ambassador took his leave, feeling that he had been made a jest of. Yet he gave Giotto's circle to the pope, explaining how it had been made, and it won a commission to paint in St. "Round as Giotto's O" afterward became a proverb.

What did Giotto mean? Mr. Ruskin tells us that he probably had a "profound feeling of the value of precision in all art—that the difference between right and wrong lies between the breadth of a line, and that the most perfect power and genius are shown by the accuracy which disdains error, and the faithfulness which fears it. Or, he was proud to be a good workman, and willing to be considered by others only as such." Genius is often conscious of doing nothing more than faithful work, and not only does not know itself as genius, but often scorns the best results of its efforts. The inferior mind is apt to watch its own processes, and value its own productions. The master mind is intent on things aside from self, and works from a law of life careless of immediate or future fame. The instincts, or inspirations, rather, that found their way out through the hand of Giotto led away from the dark, heavy, lifeless Byzantine treatment to a lighter, purer color, a greater breadth of mass,

and a closer imitation of nature.

He began to work not from a theory or principle, but from what he saw around him. He began to make his saints and angels real people, with real emotions—an infant Savior, for instance, who cries to go to His mother from the old priest's arms in the "Presentation in the Temple," and the sheltering of two children, one holding a dove, under the arm and robe of two disciples in the "Expulsion from the Temple." To the art of Italy in the thirteenth century he stood in the same relation, though with much less of self-consciousness, that Millais, Rossetti, and Burne-Jones did to the art of England in the nineteenth century, all being the protest of life against death, spirit and truth against letter and tradition. Giotto's subjects had still to conform to the requirements of the age and of his patrons. All art was religious, and through all his life Giotto painted only religious subjects, but he infused new life into what had been dead form. Though his drawing was faulty—for he was a part of his age—it was often noble and beautiful in its strength and simplicity, and his coloring was pure. "Pure color, noble form, noble thought"—the three essentials of painting—were his.

What did he talk about, what did he think about, this old pre-Raphaelite? A few sayings are recorded, a few jests, for he was a man of kindly and gentle humor in whose words there was never a sting, but a meditative, amused perception of the difference between what really is, and what seems to be. He never recorded a rule, or a principle, or a theory for posterity, but went peacefully painting up and down Italy,

His conception of art.

A man of kindly humor. alike the friend of Guelph and Ghibelline, of pope, prince, and peasant, and leaving upon the blank walls of church and convent the glowing expression of that which he always bore about with him, but never revealed by tongue or pen. He was a serene laborer, a "natural person," as Vasari characterizes his father. He was taken out of the sheep pasture at the age of ten, and called as a master to paint in St. Peter's at the age of twenty, but no miracle of fortune changed the calm simplicity and reality of his nature. When painting for King Robert of Naples on a hot summer day, the king said in a kindly mood of condescension: "If I were you, I would not work when it is so hot." "Neither would I," said Giotto, with a twinkle of humor in his eye, "if I were you."

That Dante was the friend of Giotto gives rise to countless questions The friend of that the lovers of both poet and painter long to have answered. This Dante. we know, that returning to Florence about the year 1300, when he was about twenty-four years of age and Dante about thirty-five, Giotto was commissioned to design the façade of the duomo, and to paint a picture of Paradise in the chapel of the podesta, in the old Bargello palace. There he painted in the forefront among the blessed the portrait of his friend Dante, then at the height of his power as statesman, ambassador, poet, and when nothing deeper than the sorrows of a visionary poet had touched him. Though lost to the world for two hundred years under a coat of whitewash, the restored portrait is now ours, and all lovers of Dante are deeply grateful for the restoration of this legacy from the The year 1300 is not only that in which the "Divina Commedia" opens, but, according to Mr. Ruskin, the culminating period in the history of the art of the middle ages. What passed between poet and painter, influencing the work of each, none may know this side of Paradise.

At Padua, years after, Giotto again met the exiled poet, and how strangely reversed were their positions! Dante was no longer the proud young magnifico, but a troubled and threadbare stranger, seeking some influence to help him into a happier way which should lead him back to Florence. Giotto, engaged upon what has been called the most important completed work of his life - the frescos in the Arena Chapel (sometimes called the Scrovegno Chapel) - was living then with his wife Ciuta and their children, and Dante was welcomed to their home, and his heart was warmed by news of old friends and of Florence. It was there, perhaps, that they talked, and dreamed dreams, and sketched out those Apocalyptic visions that were afterward painted at Naples, and that Vasari calls "invenzione di Dante." As they were not painted until after Dante's death, there was a belief in the minds of many that the visions were shown him by Dante from the spiritual world.

It has not been the aim in this paper to deal with the works of Giotto in any critical or categorical way, but it may be said that he not only enriched the Santa Croce at Florence, and the Arena Chapel at Padua, but also the convents and churches of Assisi, Ferrara, Ravenna, Avignon (where he became acquainted with Petrarch), Naples, Verona, and other cities.

In 1332 he returned to Florence and was at once appointed chief Giotto's tower. master of the works of the duomo. It was here that his life at last blossomed out into its most perfect expression. The flower was that royal lily of architecture, the campanile of the cathedral. The design, as prepared by Giotto, was of a more perfect form, architecturally speaking, than that which now exists, as the intended spire never was erected. It is a question whether it would have added to the real beauty of the world's most beautiful bell-tower. Giotto saw the foundations laid, and the first marble story rise; he modeled the bas-reliefs for the base of the building, and sculptured two of them with his own hands, and then left it " for other men to finish, and make it his monument. He was buried in

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² He died January 8, 1337.

the cathedral at the angle nearest his campanile (his last gift to his native city), which has since gone by the name of Giotto's tower. Of this tower Mr. Ruskin says, in his "Seven Lamps of Architecture":

"The characteristics of Power and Beauty occur more or less in different buildings, some in one, and some in another; but all together, and all in their highest possible relative de-grees, they exist, as far as I know, only in one building in the world — the campanile of Giotto."

Building the campanile.

How was it possible for this peaceful, plodding painter nearing the age of sixty, used only to brush and paints and panels, to turn easily and confidently to the problems, the material of the builder and sculptor, and produce such a result? Another great artist, always ready to talk, said as he planned the dome of St. Peter's, "I will build it on the air." The vision that Giotto saw as he looked up from the pavement of the Piazzi del Duomo was this exquisite structure poised in the blue air above Florence, and his inner ear heard the Ave Maria and the Angelus falling from it like heavenly voices, but he hid the vision in his heart and began to work it out under the blazing sun of summer, and gave himself little rest night or day for three years, when he was called away. It was left for other hands' to carry the beautiful campanile to its two hundred and ninety-two feet straight up from the pavement, to encrust it with the precious colored marbles of Italy, wrought into forms of beauty in sculpture and mosaic after the master's design, and that it was done conscientiously and lovingly we cannot doubt.

Among the bas-reliefs for the base of the tower, perhaps wrought out with his own hand, is one called "Pastoral Life." A shepherd sits at his tent door watching the lambs before him, and a little dog at one side watches them also with that funny-wise look, that attitude of pure "dogginess" that belongs to a puppy alone. Mr. Ruskin once held up a photograph of this puppy before the lads of the greatest of English schools, and it at once, by its simple truth, drew a shout of delight from them, as

if six centuries had not passed since Giotto wrought it into his tower.

In these last days of his busy life did he become again a boy in the meadows of the Mugello, or had he not, though always living among the saints and angels of medieval art, still remained through all a child at heart? Simple, sincere, silent as he was, he was yet an iconoclast. He put blue skies into his pictures in place of the conventional gold background, and pure bright color in place of the heavy, dark coloring of the Byzantine style. It was as if the windows were opened and a flood of light let into the churches when he painted. He did what he liked, and had no scenes with pope or prince as had many another painter, but went on his peaceful way through life unchallenged and honored. Here

is Mr. Ruskin's tribute to his character:

"There cannot remain the smallest doubt that his mind was one of the most healthy. kind, and active that ever informed a human frame. His love of beauty was entirely free from weakness; his love of truth untinged by severity; his industry constant, without impatience; his workmanship accurate, without formalism; his temper serene, and yet playful; his imagination exhaustless, without extravagance; and his faith firm without superstition. I do not know in the annals of art such another example of happy, practical, unerring, benevolent power."

End of Required Reading for the C. L. S. C., pages 31-66.

A child at heart.

³ The execution of Giotto's designs was left to Luca della Robbia and Andrea Pisano.

Review Questions.

1. How did the art of Italy in Giotto's time compare with that of Greece? 2. Amid what surroundings were Giotto's early years passed? 3. What familiar stories have been told of him? 4. What were the marked traits of his character? 5. How are these shown in his pictures? 6. What is known of his relations with Dante? 7. Describe the famous campanile. 8. What was Ruskin's tribute to Giotto's character?

Glossaru.

Campanie. S. What was Ruskin's tribute to diotto's character?

Bottega. Shop. Guelph. The papal party in medieval Italy. Ghibelline. The opposing party supporting the emperor. Façade. The front, or chief face, of a building. Duomo. A cathedral. Podesta. The chief magistrate in medieval Italian republics. Bargello palace. Formerly the residence of the podesta; now an art gallery and museum. Vasari's "Lives of the Painters," Ruskin's "Giotto and His Works in Padua" and "Shepherd's Tower," Mrs. Oliphant's "Makers of Florence," H. Quilter's "Giotto di Bondone."

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THE TYRANNY OF RHYME.

BY WILLIAM CRANSTON LAWTON.

(Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

origin and early forms of poetry (CHAUTAUQUAN, December, 1900), it was especially urged that to man, in a savage state, strife is a most constant condition, and union, organization, the most imperative of needs. Hence the war-dance, the war-song, march, and other forms of united action, will almost everywhere control the early forms of poesy. Hence, also, the recurrence, within each clause or verse, of the threefold or fourfold well-marked emphasis or ictus, to mark

the dancer's step, the marching stride.

Now, of course, the most obvious method of emphasis is repetition. In its crudest shape, as "Tramp, tramp, tramp," or in the various forms of cheering, the mere iteration of one sound carries us almost over the line from speech to pure music. More legitimate, or more artistic, perhaps, is the use of a "refrain," in which Poe's "Nevermore," of "The Raven," has never been excelled. Often such a refrain puts one or two simple recurring bars of a song, like the sailors "Yo, heave ho," within the reach of the whole chorus or marching band, while the intervening verses may be easily assigned to a smaller picked choir, or to a skilled soloist.

Even within a single brief phrase, partial repetition of sound pleases the ear and aids the memory: only, it must fall upon the syllables which can fitly bear this decided emphasis. Such combinations as "Live and learn," "Bed and board," "Haste makes waste," pass as current coin still from age to age, because they exactly fit the demand of the common untrained mind. We all notice how strongly any such clinking sound appeals to our children, who are living over again, in their few swift years, the whole story of civilization, from the cave to the palace. It is the music of Mother Goose, the crude jingle of "Humpty Dumpty," "The owl the eel," Southey's "Lodore," or Poe's "Lenore" that reaches their ear, long before they ask themselves what it all means. A savage is a child, in intellect, though he have the thews of a giant and the passions of a tiger.

In any given syllable there may be three well-defined elements, though but one is indispensable: the vowel or true sound, the consonantal or contact group preceding, and

a recent sketch of the probable origin and early forms of poetry (CHAUTAUQUAN, December, 1900), among these three elements, if it occurs in the savage state, strife is a most the ear markedly. One onomatopoetic line condition, and union, organization, in Longfellow illustrates all three:

"Súdden and loúd as the sound of a sóldier grounding his musket."

Of the six emphasized syllables, 1, 3, and 4 repeat the initial consonant-sound s, or, as we say, are alliterative; 2, 3, 5 use the same powerful vowel-glide or diphthong ou; while 3 and 5 repeat the closing consonantal -nd. This last recurrence, however, uncombined with identity of vowel, is better heard in the line

"Here in the front you can see the very dint of the bullet."

Short of absolute repetition, again, there are close kinships in certain groups of sounds. Thus in a passage of Tennyson's "Princess," generally felt to be unsurpassed in its way, the labial vowel \bar{o} and the labial nasal m are the strongest recurrent sounds. But \ddot{o} \breve{u} and \ddot{u} in the one case, the next nasal, n, and the nute labial, b, in the other, heighten the effect, until all the air seems full of soft blended sounds: we hear indeed

"The moan of doves in immemorial elms, And murmur of innumerable bees."

Among these three means of iteration, the chief in musical value, least obvious indeed to the untrained ear but most effective in the organ-voice of a gifted master, is the vowel. Probably every poet that ever sang has used, more or less consciously, this means to produce a sonorous effect. A striking illustration is Wilde's well-known line,

"On that lone shore loud moans the sea."

Alliteration, i.e., identity or close similarity in the first sound or sounds of prominent syllables, is the most obvious and insistent of all these repetitions. It is the regular ornament, or means of emphasis, in our earliest English verse, the form of which is best imitated, perhaps, by Tennyson in such lines as these from his "Battle of Brunanburh;"

"Theirs was a greatness Got from their grandsires,"

"There lay many a man Marr'd by the javelin."

Alliteration is perhaps not universal in

poetry, but certainly is very generally included among the conscious resources of the artist. A young student of Vergil or Homer, even, soon notices, that, in a given line, the two or three words deliberately chosen, and so, often, unfamiliar, are wont to begin with the same letter, and hence send him to the same precinct of his well-thumbed dictionary.

The mere recurrence of the same final consonant gives a jerky effect, familiarly

felt in

"This is the cat that caught the rat That ate the malt," etc.

It is desirable, as a rule, only when we wish to suggest some sharp sound, as where the river in the "Princess" sloped

"To plunge in cataract, shattering on black blocks."

All three devices, then, in varying degrees of importance, offer legitimate material for the poet's molding art. An epic or drama, however, sweeping on in larger harmonies to its larger crisis of plot, makes, as a rule, sparing use of such minor detail or ornament. In the brief, intense, highly elaborated lyric, again, every such appeal to the ear is expected and welcomed. All three, moreover, might properly bear the traditional name of "rhyme," or better "rime": i.e., recurrence of like sound.

But lyric poetry, in modern Europe generally, has fallen into a curious rut, into which it was apparently led, not indeed, by the truly classical verse of Greece or Rome, but by the noble Latin hymnology of

the medieval church.

Our ears are trained to such narrow intolerance that they from long habit demand, especially in a brief lyric, (1) that the repetition be concentrated at the close of the lines, (2) that it be absolutely regular, in couplets, in the alternate verses of quatrains, or on some equally mathematical formula, (3) that the vowel and any following closed sound be absolutely identical, but (4) that the preceding consonants shall be constantly varied. This last rigor, which accounts, e. g., Rome and roam not as a rhyme but a gross dissonance on the ear, is a piece of tyranny almost peculiar, I believe, to English verse.

Now, in such a language as Italian, rhyme, even in this rigid modern sense, is rarely a serious bar to easy and natural utterance. That language has retained for the most part the relatively few endings of Latin, made even fewer by the loss of the case-suffixes and final consonants generally. For almost any word, scores or hundreds of suitable

echoes instantly suggest themselves. The rhymes moreover are dissyllabic or trisyllabic, producing a resonant and dignified effect, so that the recurrent emphasis, though often unnecessary, is not irritating to the ear. This is almost equally true of the sonorous medieval Latin.

English, on the other hand, receives even its Latin words chiefly through the French, clipped of all syllables after the accent. Our Saxon vocabulary has also stripped off its inflections. Words equally curt have pushed in from many other sources. The endings of our words, therefore, show, as a rule, the limited variations in sound that are characteristic of the monosyllabic rootwords themselves.

Therefore, in English, a given word will have as a rule only two or three perfect rhymes. These rhymes are in nineteen cases out of twenty monosyllabic, or, as we say, "masculine." Thus if Dante, composing in English, had commenced his poem

"Midway upon the journey of our life,"

every craftsman would begin to wonder how strife, wife, or rife would be brought into the third verse. Many English words most useful or needful in poetic utterance, e. g., widow, window, shadow, meadow, summit, hillock, nobly, lofty, softly, have no rhyme whatsoever. Others must recur in pairs, as mountain and fountain, boldly and coldly, evil and weevil.

It is generally felt that the hold of poetry upon the Anglo-Saxon mind is becoming seriously weakened. Many reasons for this may be suggested, and the subject demands independent and thoughtful discussion by itself. But there can be no doubt that, in our speech, end-rhyme is a grievous fetter. It prevents the use, with due emphasis, in lyric verse, of many among our noblest Many other words equally needful words. can occur only in more or less incongruous pairs; which soon produce a hackneyed effect, rendering them, too, almost unavail-Again, an exaggerated emphasis is thrown on one word in each line, and that in a position not, as a rule, naturally supreme That word must usually be in importance. a curt monosyllable.

All this has grievously cramped, narrowed, and weakened lyric utterance, until it is almost never instinctive, necessary, supremely natural. Those who believe, as the present essayist does devoutly believe, that poetry, with music, is the chief among educational influences, must deplore and combat

whatever tends to cripple its vitality. Rhyme is a selfish tyrant, which has largely conquered and impoverished the fair fields of song, where all men, fully endowed with power to enjoy the beautiful, should range as free and as much at ease as the improvisa-

tori through the dales of Tuscany.

Our freedom is not, indeed, wholly lost, in lyrical utterance. Tennyson's "Battle of Brunanburh" has been already named and quoted. A much more original, vital, and important utterance of the last great laureate is his glorious lyric "Merlin and the Gleam," in which the tale of his own happy life is retold in flashes of light. Long-fellow's tender poem beginning "Leafless are the trees" is not all unworthy to be mentioned in the same breath.

Toward the close of the "Princess," especially, Tennyson seems to have felt loth to return to hampering rhyme whenever a lyric strain was requisite. Sometimes he employs instead a light refrain, as in the

dreamy lines beginning,

"Now sleeps the crimson petal, now the white." In the song of triumph, after the tourney, the recurrent phrase "Our enemies have fall'n" is used not to close but to open each Once, in "Come down, O maid," the simple iambic verse, without stanza form or refrain, is used lyrically, and fully satisfies most students of Tennyson's art. Some other notable examples of unrhymed verse, e.g., "Tears idle tears," may be found in the same goodly volume of Tennysonian poetry.

It seems to the writer that the crying need of our literature, on the artistic side, is a fearless, wide-extended effort for natural, earnest, poetic expression, which shall use any and all forms of linguistic ornament. while resolutely refusing to be enslaved by one. The student of classical poetry perhaps finds such an emancipation easier to conceive than do most other men. When a lyric utterance of Sappho, or a brief choral interlude in Euripides, delights us with its simple trochaic melody, why should every attempt to echo it in English tag the verses with jingling rhyme?

Whether printed beside or apart from the Greek original, it still appears to be better to leave unrhymed such a lyric as the chorus's appeal to Eros, in the "Hippolytos":

"Love, ah Love! whose eyes with longing Overflow, who sweet delight Bringest to the soul thou stormest, Come not, prithee, sorrow-laden, Nor too mighty, unto me! Neither flaming fire is stronger, Nor the splendor of the stars,

Than the shaft of Aphrodite, Darted from the hand of Eros, Who is child of Zeus supreme.

Rhyme would bring with it, in any such case, two other tyrannous demands. The trochaic effect can no longer be carried to the end of the lines, simply because English "female" rhymes (e.g., laden and maiden, stronger and longer) are hopelessly rare, and come, if at all, as has just been illustrated, usually in compulsory pairs only. If any one suggests "Zeus almighty" to match Aphrodite, we may reply that we prefer the classical sound of the accented vowel, which would leave us no resource save "meaty": and Eros must wander long disconsolate in his quest of an English mate.

The other handicap, or the other side of the same problem, is that no rhymed version can at the same time be absolutely faithful The greatest master of to the original. English rhyme, Robert Browning, attempted to be thus faithful, notably in his "Agamemnon." It is no impiety, I trust, to assert that the results are often merely ludicrous. (See the volume of the Boston Browning Society.

pp. 384-5.)

There is one far more illustrious form of unrhymed verse than the trochaic, which may yet have a future in English: viz., the dactylic hexameter, pure, and possibly also in the elegiac couplet. The demand, in particular, for a version of Homer in his own measure will not be easily silenced, as long as schoolboys continue to hear his loudresounding harmonies in epic Greek. It is not certain that the difficulties before the English translator are any more desperate than those long ago surmounted by Voss, in his wonderful line-for-line German rendering.

But at any rate, every man, and every child, should be disabused of the deadly heresy that end-rhyme is the one distinguishing mark of poetry. As a matter of fact, it is but a distorted and exaggerated trick of English or modern European utterance, which always ceases to be an ornament when felt as a fetter by the poet, or as a bar to full enjoyment by the listener. We say, of course, listener, not reader, for all utterance, and above all the enthusiastic winged poetic word, lives only on the lip of living man.

Five generations ago, only ten-syllable lines, in jangling rhymed couplets, were accepted as poetry. We have loosened that chain very materially. We may yet slip our free limbs out of such bondage altogether. Such freedom Milton foreshadowed in the

preface to "Paradise Lost."

CHAUTAUQUA READING COURSE FOR HOUSEWIVES.

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER.

(Editor Women's Reading Course, Cornell University and Chairman Department Domestic Science, Western New York Federation of Women's Clubs.)

DEAR FRIENDS:

Our new department is for women in the farm home and in the village or city home where practical household problems are everyday affairs. We want to tell you how several years ago the legislature of the state of New York made an appropriation by which University Extension, embracing Nature Study and a Farmers' Reading Course, was instituted at Cornell University. Prior to January, 1901, the fund was devoted to Nature Study among the teachers with the formation of Junior Naturalist Clubs among the children, and the Farmers' Reading Course which has a membership of thirty thousand readers. Those having these departments in charge recognized the fact that women's work in the home is too important a factor to be omitted.

The following circular letter was sent out to farmers' wives in the state of New York, asking them if they would be interested in a course of reading particularly arranged

for the farm home:

TO THE FARMER'S WIFE:

Ever since the inauguration of our Farmers' Reading Course, it has been our plan to make it a partnership course between you and your husband. In all the vocations of life, there is none in which success depends so much upon the wife as in farming, and we never think of an unmarried farmer. Of a hundred widows, each with a family of children and a farm, we are sure a larger percentage will make a success in the singlehanded struggle than would the same number of widowers in the same conditions. Since you are such an important factor, we do not intend that you shall be left out of our plans for helping the farmer.

In doing this, we must ask you to help us to help

you. Every public speaker will tell you of the discouragements in addressing an audience when his words

awaken no response. If the hearers cannot agree with him, he would much prefer that they talk back than to go away ignoring what he has said. In our case, we want each one of you to talk back, even though you feel called upon to tell us we are wrong. We mean this in all seriousness, and hope that you will take us at our word.

The question now is, which problem in housekeeping shall we first take up for consideration? There are so many questions that it is hard to decide where to begin. To open the acquaintance, we must choose a topic that is easy and common to the experience of all. Let us make it Steps - The Housewife's Steps. How many do you think you take in preparing a meal and washing the dishes? Have you any idea how far you travel? Count the number tomorrow when preparing breakfast. If you cannot count the whole number, count as long as you can, and guess at the rest. Then tell us how many miles you travel each day, considering that twentysix hundred steps make a mile. As you probably prepare about a thousand meals each year, tell us how many miles of meal travel you make. I know of some women who, I am sure, have taken steps enough to circumnavigate the globe, and are not aware that they have ever done anything remarkable either. This is just the point to which we wish to arouse your attention - that you are doing much more than you are aware of — and next we want to consider whether it has all been unavoidable. If we find that, in many instances, two steps could be made to do the work of three, there will follow a saving of thirty-three per cent - a saving which any manufacturer or merchant would seize with alacrity. I am sure you need such a saving as much as they.

I wish you would write us on this topic, for it will enable us to form an idea as to whether it is a profitable one for us to consider. However, lest you may be too tired by taking too many of these steps and cannot write, I hope you will give us your address on the enclosed card, put a one-cent stamp on the corner, and mail it. By that we will know that you wish to

hear what the others have to say.

I think you understand that there is no cost to you in all that we may do for you, as all expenses are paid by an appropriation made by the state for University Extension of Agriculture.

SUGGESTIONS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

received containing valuable suggestions, and showing interest in the work of the women's department. We have taken the liberty to print extracts from a few of these. believing that the experience of the writers of these letters will be of value to others:

In response to this, many letters were Systematic mother brings up her daughter to save steps. "The extra steps that we are obliged to take make the spirit weak as well as the flesh. I find it hard to arrange my work so as to reduce the steps. are four little ones and one big one that are constantly calling me to step to their time, making it seem like trying to march to two-steps and waltzes. I was brought up by a systematic mother who had by long, hard experience learned to save the steps, and con-

stantly enjoined her daughters to do the same, and make their heads save their heels. I have tried that for fifteen years, and find it works well."

More work accomplished by forethought and when mind

and body are at rest.

"When I awaken in the morning I do not rise immediately, but I plan the work of the day, and study to see how I may save steps and accomplish as much work. I find that if I go about my work thoughtlessly, I travel over the same ground several times when it is not necessary. Before I learned to do this I would get up suddenly after awakening, and at once feel a sense of hurry which soon became worry, and before the forenoon was over I was exhausted in my efforts to see how fast I could work. Now, when I feel myself getting anxious, I try to relax mind and body, and the work goes more smoothly and I accomplish more.'

Transform drudgery into work that is joyful by look-

ing on the bright side.

"A few steps more or less don't matter much if the breakfast is a success. To enjoy a car ride I must not confine my attention to counting the railroad crossings. I shall miss the flash-light glimpses of hill and vale, and the long stretches of fertile fields. Now, it seems to me the one thing that all workers need - perhaps farmers more than townspeople - is to keep above the thought of drudgery - to look beyond the toiling to the result, and so transform drudgery, which no one enjoys, into work; and when work becomes spontaneous, it is no longer under the law of necessity, but is joyful, and free from strain and pain. I might tell you how circumstances made it necessary for me to leave the schoolroom and come back to the old homestead; how later on, the depression in farm lands prolonged my stay; but sufficient to say I am here, and have come to enjoy the work that was at first so distasteful to me."

Men not indifferent but often thoughtless.

"I am a farmer's wife, but not one of your drudging kind. I think any woman will agree that we can work from morn till eve, if we are so inclined. I plan to do just so much before dinner, and often have to add a little more steam, but my house is in order and dinner on time, and after the dishes are out of the way, I tidy myself up, and have the afternoon for rest. I am fortunate in having a kind husband, but I think the men are often censured for indifference, when it is only thoughtlessness. Just remind them that you haven't any water to get dinner with, and I know your pail will be filled; and the wood-box also. Don't do it yourself."

Bad habits formed in good health not easily corrected. "We get into bad habits of making needless trips from room to room while in good health, when we feel it is not particularly worth while to save steps. These habits cost us dear, however, when at last infirmities come upon us, as they are almost sure to do sooner or later."

Wants boys and girls to become farmers and farmers'

"I have the care of thirty little girls and boys, orphans. My heart's desire for them is that they shall become, eventually, farmers and farmers' wives. I venture to suggest that you will hit the nail squarely on the head if you teach American farmers' wives how to furnish their tables? Alas, these days of plenty and the overwhelming circulation of cook-books are as destructive to health and happiness as the calamity of poverty. If a farmer's wife is a slave to the palate, she is a destroyer rather than a defender of good health—unwittingly, of course."

Necessary to rest the body by feeding the mind.

"As a class, farmers' wives are expected to do more work than any other housekeepers. As a rule, we

do our own washing, ironing, taking care of the milk, meat, chickens, which women of other callings do not We do our own sewing, making over an infinite number of old clothes to save the expense of new ones, as the cash, when the hired help is paid, is in the negative. If you can make us understand that it is just as necessary to rest the body by using the mind a little to read—if the floor doesn't get scrubbed ao often—you will do much good. I think I stopped to read your letter with a table full of dishes to wash, and a boy down with the measles.

Stop and think how many things are needed before

traveling to and from the cellar.

"When you are clearing away and washing the dishes from one meal decide what is to be had for the next meal, and if there is anything in the cellar or store room that will require time for preparation, bring it back with you when you go there with the remains of the last meal. Before beginning to get a meal, stop and think how many things you will need from the cellar, and bring as many as possible at a time, and not climb these twelve or fifteen stairs as many times as

there are articles needed.

"I save steps by putting refuse all together, and one trip empties it, without going to the pail with each separate contribution. As I go out to empty something, I bring back some wood, if in summer; if in winter, I take the coal pail, so do not return empty handed. I keep a small crock containing brine in my cupboard that will hold about as much salt meat as I use in a week; that saves going down cellar every time the meat is wanted. I pack up my dishes as compact as may be to take from the table, but carry them on a tray instead of putting them in the dish-pan to carry, for they would have to be taken out upon reaching the kitchen, as I do not wash all my dishes together. well to have one's meals planned for the day, and then should a friend happen in to dine, it does not make extra work, nor throw one into a fever of excitement in wondering what will be had for dinner. Our friends do not want to make us extra work, and I enjoy having someone drop in about meal time and take just what I have prepared for the family."

Think more of the comfort of the family than to outdo

the neighbors.

"I think that many of the unnecessary steps I take are caused by forgetfulness. Another cause of extra steps is putting up things that someone else has left out of place. I find a great saving in having the stove near the sink and cupboards. A cupboard half way down the cellar stairs to put provisions in is better than going down the full length of the stairs. shelves on the side, that can be reached by just opening the door, will hold many things very conveniently. I wish housekeepers could be made to think more of the comforts and pleasures of their families, and less of trying to outdo someone else, and keep in the latest fashion. When we visit a neighbor and she gives us about three times as many kinds of food as we need, what is there left to do when she visits us? Plain living and high thinking would put money in many a farmer's pocket, and make possible some extra pleasures."

Eliminate pie and cake.
"Most families would no doubt be more healthy and therefore more comfortable, with pie and cake nearly eliminated from their bill of fare, and more fruit and vegetables used instead. In studying to determine what will be a most healthful diet for the family, we can also learn to prepare those things which will save steps and

economize time." More than a washboard, tub, churn, and pans needed.
"In the general farmhouses there is little thought given of the steps the housewife and mother takes, as farmers too often think it is not necessary for her to have improved kitchen furnishings. He frequently thinks if she has a washboard, a tub, a churn, a few pans and pails, and a garden hoe, that is enough—while he has all the late improvements to make his work easy and save his steps. I tried to count my steps while getting breakfast this morning. I traveled about two miles while preparing the meal, doing the dishes, preparing chicken feed, pig feed, and waiting on the children—for I have five small ones."

Scientific knowledge needed.

"What housekeeping needs is just what farming has needed: the application of thorough scientific knowledge and methods. To this end there must be thoroughly trained women who are perfectly acquainted with the details of housekeeping, and who are ingenious in the application of their knowledge to these conditions."

Appreciation compensates for extra labor.

My kitchen is off from the main part of the house about seven feet, and there are two steps for me to go up and down. Our dining-room is in the main house. I often wondered just how many times I went back and forth in a day. One morning I counted twenty times. One way that housewives may save many steps is to have one of those kitchen cabinets that hold all the flour, meal, spices, etc. Dare I say that the men can help more than any one else to save steps? They can lighten our work by encouraging and praising us. If one of those lords of creation comes in and doesn't even say one word, but smiles, picks up the water bucket, and brings in a lot of wood, or takes up the ashes, how pleased we are! But if he comes in and takes the last drop of water out of the bucket that our poor tired hands have drawn and brought in, that doesn't save Still we perhaps would be too tired to notice this, if he would only not say, 'I never come into this house but that the water bucket is dry!' If in taking the water, he would say, 'How nice of you to have water right here for me!' I really believe we would feel compensated for our extra labor."

Wealth to the farmer to save his wife's steps.

"I think it very considerate to wish an estimate of
the housewife's steps taken in the interests of her husband's prosperity on the farm, or rather, of the husband's and wife's prosperity. I deem it wealth to the farmer whose wife's steps are made few, and everything about the house as convenient as possible, securing her health in order that she may be the helpmeet of her husband."

Build the sinks and table high so as to avoid stooping. "There should be hooks near the sink for the large dish pan, the handled dish cloth, and a shelf of the height of the sink, which should be so high as to reach nearly to the housekeeper's waist so as to save her the painful stooping and also protect her from the slopping of water. A high stool should stand in every kitchen upon which the mistress can sit while compounding bread, cake, and other foods, washing and wiping dishes and cleaning vegetables."

The letter met with so general a hearty response that in January, 1901, a reading course for farmers' wives was established. and it has become a part of the University Extension Department of Cornell University, with a state membership at present of six The cordial reception thousand women. accorded the course suggested that a course along similar lines would be welcome to women of other states and countries. accordance with this idea, THE CHAUTAU-QUAN MAGAZINE opens a department for the consideration of your everyday practical home problems. We shall call it the Chautauqua Reading Course for Housewives. Two special features will, we hope, mark this work. First, it shall be practical. Second, the course belongs to you and will succeed just as far as your personality enters into If you read what we say to you, it will do a small amount of good. If you read and then write us, the benefit will be much greater, our friendship can be the better established, and we shall help each other as we become acquainted. We publish herewith the main text of the first lesson:

SUGGESTIONS BY THE EDITOR.

Dog on the churn works automatically.

The dog on the churn keeps his feet continually moving, without making any headway. The floor beneath moves under him, yet he is at the same point in relation to other objects as when he started. When the dog is released he does not know but that he has traveled a mile of space, nor is he troubled over tomorrow's churning. He is simply, dog fashion, pleased in the present moment's release. He has churned the butter, but he does not know it.

Dull routine may be drudgery but intelligent interest adds pleasure.

A woman spends three hundred and sixtyfive days getting meals and doing the other work necessary in her home, only to realize that the members of her household are still as hungry as they have been, and that they will be hungry every day of the next year. Her work has become routine, yet she is conscious that unless this same round of labor and each little duty had been carefully performed, there had been a serious interruption to the success and happiness of that home. The dog's work is mechanical; hers is intelligent. She finds a pleasure in her effort to conserve time and strength. The pleasure to her family and herself is in large degree her reward.

Forty-eight hours crowded into twenty-four.

One thing is certain, when a woman has

crowded forty-eight hours of work into twenty-four, and still finds the stove is not the sewing touched, saying nothing of her inability to find time to read or to return calls, she is required to study what she can best leave undone, and how to do the things she must do with least expenditure of time and strength.

Catch a glimpse of the sunset.

She knows her work will be too much like that of the dog on the churn unless she catches a glimpse of the sunset now and then, chats with a friend, or enjoys a favorite author. If in the morning she finds her kindling ready, or the fire laid, her table ready set, the potatoes peeled, and if in place of going to the well, priming the pump, and wielding the handle to get enough water to start her breakfast, she can turn a faucet in her kitchen and get all the water needed, her day is started quite easily. Perhaps the water is brought to the barn by a windmill or by gravity system; why not into the house?

Have a tile drain for waste liquid.

Does she have to carry all the waste water to an outside door, down a flight of steps, and to a safe distance from the house where it is thrown on the ground? Could there not be a sink or hopper constructed in the kitchen with trap connection to a tile drain and cesspool and thus be a saving of many steps and much hard lifting? Glazed tile, though more expensive, is safer on account of the joints being cemented, which prevents the contamination of well water. How much would it cost? Tile can be had for four cents a foot, the drain will be laid from ten to twenty-five feet from the house, depending upon the situation of the well, if there be one. The expense is slight.

Twenty-five feet of the vitrified tile . \$4.00 1.25 Pipe and trap connection 1.00

The drain will probably be dug by the farmer or his help when other work is not pressing. The actual cost then will be \$6.25 for a permanent means of carrying off the waste water used in the kitchen, or if this water can be utilized in the garden, it may, if there be a gradual incline from the house to the garden, empty itself into a barrel through pipes or a trough laid for the purpose, which may also collect the surplus rain water from the eaves. Fruit and vegetables will flourish by reason of this water supply.

An ice box should be constructed.

Unless ice is brought into the house, it is polished, the windows are not washed nor necessary to keep the perishable provisions in the cellar. This necessitates traveling to and from the cellar throughout the entire year, for they must be kept there in winter to avoid freezing. Perhaps the cellar is not conveniently located, nor the stairs easy. With but little expense an ice box can be constructed for use in warm weather. wooden box lined with oil-cloth, zinc, or galvanized iron, having a hinged cover, and with a hole bored in the bottom for the escape of water, has served many a family for a refrigerator. Shelves may be arranged on the sides so that the ice can be put in at These shelves are perforated the center. or arranged in the form of slats to allow a circulation of cool air. The box should be within another with a space between to be filled with some non-conducting material, as charcoal or sawdust, or a lining may be built within the box affording such non-conducting arrangement. The amount of provisions saved in one season by the use of a refrigerator or an ice box more than pays the expense of one; and many trips to the cellar are saved the housekeeper.

A woman may make money out of her ice

An ingenious housekeeper secured permission to use the pond on the farm as she She had it thoroughly cleaned in warm weather when the help was not needed in other work. With lumber already on the place she had constructed a small building near the house, and with sawdust drawn from a neighboring mill, the house was prepared for the storing of ice. When the ice was ripe for harvesting a good supply was stored for summer use. The following season she sold ice to her neighbors, thus securing considerable spending money. But there are not ponds on all farms.

A common ice house at the creamery.

At the creamery they have a demand for ice, and there is a running stream. may not the patrons unite with the owners of the creamery in damming the stream and securing a large quantity of ice? One large ice house may save the expense of several in a community, and the waste of ice will be much less. In warm weather the patrons in returning from the factory may carry home the ice needed for their own homes. The expense, after the first year, will be slight, and the ice house is there for a term of years.

A window curboard saves steps.

pantry, dining-room, or kitchen is made to move easily up and down. A dry-goods box done. Fig the size of the lower sash is fitted into the one home.

window from the outside and fastened to the Many a thrifty housekeeper has found in casing. Holes are punctured in the box, or cold weather that a window box saves her wire netting may form one side for ventilamany trips to the cellar or to a room kept tion. When the window is lowered the cool enough for provisions. A window in a provisions are kept as cool as the outside air, and near the place where the work is done. Fig. 1 shows such a box as found in

HINTS ON KITCHEN FACILITIES.

and the placing of utensils make a A drop shelf is convenient and saves room, great difference in the number of steps to

be taken. Articles not often used should be placed in the farther corners, and should give place to those which are constantly in demand. Fig. 2 shows another corner of a kitchen, with various conveniences and everything within easy reach of the

A high stool saves long stand-

Note the high stool under the sink which may be used when vegetables are to be prepared or dishes washed. The iron dish cloth over the sink saves both time and annoyance in washing pots and kettles.

Use a tray for carrying dishes.

The tray on the floor suggests that the soiled dishes are brought on it from the dining-room to the kitchen to be washed and returned in the same way. The pail at the end of the table is for garbage, and is kept clean and easily emptied by means of a newspaper placed in the pail each time before it is used

again. There are three dredges on the table, one for salt, one for sugar, and one for flour.

On the inside of the open door of the cupboard notice the bag for waste papers, strings, and paper sacks. In this cupboard cooking utensils are kept free from dust. The shelf at the right affords a large space for unwashed dishes, and the table at the left of the sink a place for clean ones until they may be put away. It is desirable that

interior arrangement of houses this space for dishes should be large. If the kitchen is small, a drop shelf is

Fig. 1. WINDOW PROVISION CUPBOARD TO SAVE TRIPS TO THE CELLAR IN COLD WEATHER.

often used to advantage and is easily constructed. It is simply a shelf attached to the wall by hinges, and a prop fastened to the shelf by another hinge. This prop then falls into place easily, and the shelf is against the wall when not in use.

The work confined to a small space.

Attention is called in Fig. 3 to a kitchen arranged so as to confine the work to as small a space as possible. The window box able provisions are placed. Next is the little stove where much of the cooking is done. The zinc-covered table provides space for dish washing and the preparation of food.

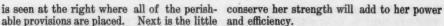
Few steps are needed to secure the various utensils. for they hang within easy reach.

Cover the tables with zinc.

It is desirable to have the tables covered with zinc, as they are much more easily cleaned, and afford a smoother surface for work. A trap-door in the floor with a hopper underneath connected with the drain affords a convenient place to empty wash water, and admits of putting more water on the floor for scrubbing. A dummy constructed with shelves which can be raised from and lowered into the cellar through the saves much traveling.

Much depends upon a woman's ability to save strength.

The home is the center of the universe. Woman is the center of the home. Civilization, therefore, is dependent upon her health



We should like to have the benefit of your experience in the household problems: the ways you have found of saving steps, and we



FIG. 3. CORNER OF KITCHEN ARRANGED TO CONFINE WORK TO A SMALL SPACE.

should also like to know how you are securing helpfulness in this direction from your children.

Reading in the home.

We also wonder what you are reading

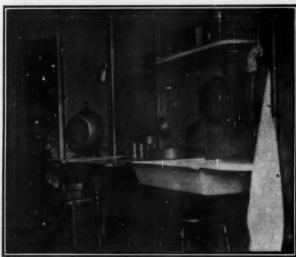
during the winter evenings, and if you will encourage us by your replies we shall endeavor in the next lesson to discuss other matters of interest in the home.

If you are reading, what do you find the most helpful and interesting? If you are not reading, why? Is it lack of time, lack of books, or lack of interest?

The Chautauqua Course.

The Chautaugua Department of Instruction adopts the work of Cornell University which was written expressly for farmers' wives. Perhaps you who are living off the farm will find your problems somewhat different. We are anxious to get acquainted with you and with conditions in your home,

Fig. 2. Corner of kitchen showing various means of saving steps. and her stimulating influence. All house- as well as with the farmers' wives and their hold improvements which can be provided to homes. Will you not, after reading this



at least one change which can be made to the comfort and happiness of the human race. make the work easier than it has been either for you or for those who do your work? never intended that a woman's health and wives a success.

lesson on "Saving Steps," study conditions in happiness should be sacrificed in doing that your own home to determine if there is not which to do well is elevating and essential to

Your letters will be the stimulus and one of the necessary means of assistance to make Housekeeping is a fine art. And it was the Chautauqua Reading Course for House-

SUBJECTS FOR THE YEAR.

The subjects to be considered during the to women who have not the same advantages. vear are:

1. Saving Steps.

2 Home Sanitation.

3. How to Furnish the Table.

The Best Way to do Housework.

5. Physical Education Applied to Housework.

6. Gardening.

Are you a club woman and studying history, science, or art? If you are, your home problems are nevertheless first in your mind. Even if you would dispel them, they are always present. How would it do for your club to devote one hour a month to the consideration of home topics? If our list pleases you, your club can subscribe for THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE, have an interest in this department, and secure as many leaflets as you wish to use. A discussion within the club will reveal many ideas of common benefit. Club life to be most effective reaches out

Can you not interest other women living in isolated homes or in crowded tenements to consider these subjects? It is better to show one busy woman how to preserve health and strength than to carry a bottle of medicine to her after she is broken down.

What will be the cost? Each lesson in pamphlet form can be secured from the Chautauqua Assembly offices for ten cents. Membership with the six lessons for the year will cost fifty cents. Membership with pamphlet lessons and THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE for a

year will cost \$2.35.

This is an established department in THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE, and it will be continued through the current year. Correspondence will be run with other matter, although all names and addresses will be withheld from the public. Your letters will be considered as personal. Address Reading Course for Housewives, Chautauqua Assembly, Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From the mass of correspondence which has come to the editor of this department upon the subject of "Saving Steps," a few more extracts are here given. They tell, as nothing else can do, the woman's side of the home story in real life:

The colts are taken care of.

"Our farm is neat and clean, all but the house, yard, and the cellar, and my husband keeps that for refuse. Even if I were capable of arranging it like a palace, so to speak, my hands are tied. Men, flud, mud, and I wonder we are alive. Poor me! I know my cellar. had everything been kept properly, my children would all be alive and well. The colts are taken good care of, and are not worked to death. Your papers I look for with pleasure and enjoy them and keep them. They are good."

A woman's motto.

"My husband gets the water, empties the tubs, stretches the line, and hangs the clothes. I call that saving steps. We find plenty of time to read, as all work is laid aside after supper, the table is set out. our rockers are drawn up before a large open fireplace, and we read until we are tired. I am glad to learn all

I can to save steps. A woman's motto ought to be: Think twice and step once.'

The Saving Steps for Mamma Society.

"I would like to ask the opinion of other on how to bring up my boys to keep things they use picked up, so as to save my steps. I do not always like to be nag-ging at them, and it seems very hard for them to remember to put away their things after they are through with them."

(Perhaps the above letter is answered in this.)

"If mothers would patiently teach their children to do certain household tasks and expect them to do them regularly, it would be a help to mother and children. My fourteen-year-old boy always attends to the bringing in of coal, to filling water pails and tea kettle, reservoir, etc., and to carrying out the ashes. such chores are done before he starts for school. If I wish a chicken for dinner, he brings it to me all ready for the oven. The boys do not know I can dress a chicken, as they have never seen me do it, and my little girls have their tasks to perform. They have a little society and call it 'The Saving Steps for Mamma Society.' They must attend to their own sleeping room, also to that of their brothers. I never find it necessary to scold my children and do not order them. I have always found asking pleasantly and a 'thank you' when they try to please is easier for us all."

The use of brains.

"In the matter of saving steps the greatest trouble comes from want of thought. I would say, use your brains to the saving of your feet. Executive ability is one of the strongholds of the kitchen-woman's work-Without it she may rush here and there, feeling the great burden of the amount of labor to be performed, and yet accomplish very little, except working herself into nervous headaches. With quiet thinking and planning, taking up first the most important, then what follows, all will run smoothly and work will be despatched as by magic. Let me illustrate by one morning's work. After breakfast dishes are washed and in their proper places, I make a layer cake — using an agate dish. After the cake, in the same dish without washing, I make the filling. After that is set away I mix a small batch of cookies. Next comes mixing pumpkin, previously cooked, for pies. Now when I am all through I have one agate dish, one cup, one spoon, one knife to wash and put away, when in many cases personally known, there would be a pile of dishes accumulated from using a separate dish for every article made, trotting here and there to get things together; then to put away, not leaving time to clean them up before dinner. And when that is over, what a discouraging mess! In my case you will observe that each article in succession partook of the same ingredients as its predecessor. I would not mix bread or biscuit after pie or cake."

Sympathy, praise, and an early start.

"If there is a class of women who are worthy of sympathy and praise, I think it is the farmers' wives. For, as a general thing, their circumstances are such that they have to fill the place of wife, mother, cook. butter-maker, washwoman, seamstress, doctor, and nurse - saying nothing about the 'poor tired city cousins' that think about harvest time they must flock to the country to rest and recruit up. not once thinking the poor wife now has more extra work than she can turn her hands to, as extra hands are employed to help with the harvest, and a certain amount of fruit has to be taken care of as each in its turn ripens. I have always made it a practise to get a good early start with my household duties, as I find it is so much easier to accomplish them. I adhere to the old saying that 'one hour in the morning is worth two at I can work much easier to drive my work than to have my work drive me. Unless something unusual comes up I plan for housework to be done in the morning; that way the afternoon is left for sewing, mending, reading, etc."

IN KEEN OCTOBER.

BY N. HUDSON MOORE.

HAT shall we find in the woods and by the wayside?
Come forth under the bright blue skies and see.
Those persons who are constantly quoting that dismal line about the "melancholy days" cannot be alive to the delight of a brisk walk on a keen October day, or a stroll on the "sunny side," and contemplation

There is a note of preparation in the air. The flowers, the trees, the weeds themselves, all feel it and respond to it after their

fashion.

of a lovely world.

Look at that maple. Can you find anything sad in those court robes of scarlet and gold? Royalty could not array itself in richer colors, and like kings and queens of old our maple scatters largesse as the days roll by. Our tree is looking its very gayest before taking its long winter nap. It scatters its seeds to the four winds, each one with a wing to help it along, and each one ready to do its duty by giving to the world another tree, if circumstances are propitious and it does not fall on stony ground.

The handsome sycamore maple holds its bunch of keys till the rude winds tear them away, and with the seed vessels from the ash tree they flutter through the air. Octo-

ber is the month of flying seeds, of fairy umbrellas raised to catch the wind and carry to its destination some spark of life, safely wrapped in its sheath. The roadside plants will yield much beauty in the way of seeds. The clematis, "Father Gray-beard," sends his abroad with a feathery tail. Every one knows the parachute perfected by the dandelion.

The milk-weeds with their flat brown seeds provide silken sails that gleam in the sun; and see, the marshes, not to be outdone, toss out the brown flax of the cat-tails, leaving some, it is true, else what would the red-winged blackbird and the marsh wren do for nest

material next spring?

The iron-weed, no longer royal, sends out fluffs of down, and the wild lettuce, tall and lank, becomes very decorative with its pompons of snowy white. Even the groundsel, lowly though its habit be all summer, manages to set adrift its seeds, so winged that they may float miles away and start a new colony of golden blooms next spring.

On a bright October day every spider's web—and they are not few,—will catch and hold some of these winged seeds. They are as varied and beautiful in form as the

snowflakes, and almost as white.

In addition to these travelers that float through the autumn sunshine, there is another class that travels quite as surely, and uses you and me to assist in locomotion.

Did you ever consider that you had been assisting nature, when with much labor and disgust you picked off from your clothes bunches of burrs or the toothed fruit of the

hug-me-tight?

What would we do in the long winter evenings without those other toothsome fruits which we gather from the chestnut, walnut, and butternut trees; from the hazel bushes on the wood's edge; and from the apple trees in the orchard? October spreads so goodly a feast that it seems ungrateful not to rejoice with her, and to take thankfully

the gifts she provides.

In gathering a bunch of belated flowers, we may under fortunate circumstances find one of the loveliest blossoms of the year. It is such an ardent sun worshiper that its blue eves will not unclose their fringes unless he is shining in the sky. Who does not love the blue gentian? Rare as it seems it may be found from Canada to Georgia and way beyond the Mississippi, and with its less beautiful cousin, the closed or bottle gentian, may be found all through this month. Much has been written about this flower, for it is widely spread, many varieties being found even on the Alps. No words paint its lowly beauty better than Bryant's,

> "Then doth the sweet and quiet eye Look through its fringes to the sky Blue — blue — as if that sky let fall A flower from its cerulean wall.

This plant is one of the class called "proterandrous," that is, the pollen is shed before the stigma is ripe. It therefore depends upon insects, chiefly bumblebees, to spread the pollen from newly opened blooms upon those that have arrived at maturity. This seems as if Dame Nature left much to chance, the reproducing of such a lovely flower to such a roving fellow as a bee. Yet the gentian blooms on, and, as it is an annual produced only by seed, we find that the bee does his work well.

One can see that this method of fertilization could be easily carried on with the open cup of the fringed gentian. But the closed gentian is proterandrous also. It is wonderful to see the skilful way a bee inserts first his head, then part of his body into the closed cup, keeping a firm grasp on the outer world with his powerful hind legs. He knows well enough that this flower, attractive as it is, would prove a living tomb did he venture his whole body inside it. In

the receptacles on either side of his body, some particles are left on his head and back. These are enough to fertilize the stigma of the next flower he bores into.

This month is not without her birds, and The black and other choristers as well. white creeper pursues his winding way up the tree trunks, as he reaches the forking of the branches flying downward to the next trunk to pursue his gliding search.

The summer yellow-bird is not afraid of a little chill, but does not tarry long in the month, but his place is taken by an occasional red-start, or a chewink, very well set-up in his black and white, with touches



MILKWEED PODS.

of chestnut, and his brisk call of "chewink." The blue-jays make themselves known, the chickadees come about the house again, and the song sparrow may occasionally lift up his voice.

In the heart of the woods are many curious fungi, orange, red, and brown. So beautiful are they, so conveniently placed like little shelves standing out from tree-trunks or fallen logs that we fall to wondering what wood folk use them. The squirrel does not care for them, his pantry is a hollow tree, or safe cranny in the wall. The nuthatch thrusts his nuts into crevices, or the crotch of a tree. Yet we may find resting on one of these fungi a little brown thing scraping off the pollen and putting it into that keeps so still we almost think him part

of the growth. Ten minutes of absolute silence and stillness of movement will do much for you in the woods. You may see that tiny brown bunch expand and give a long, clear trill. Another answers from not far away, and pretty soon the woods are ringing; it is our friend of the spring, Hyla versicolor, no longer a tenant of the bog, but living in trees and bushes, his power of metachrosis, or color change, preventing our distinguishing him readily from the tree he sits on.

In the woods are found many mushrooms, toadstools, and puff-balls sowing their spores on every passing breeze. It requires special notice to appreciate the beauty of these strange growths, and how many millions of their spores are formed, yet how comparatively few reach their appointed places. The spore must find its suitable material before it germinates, the fungus of the oak leaf never being found upon the maple leaf, though that leaf may nevertheless have its own particular species.



FAIRY-RING MUSHROOMS.

Who has not gathered with pleasure those delicate mushrooms which grow in a fairyring? For many years dozens of these rings were gathered on a large lawn on the shore of Lake Ontario. During the past three years not even a solitary mushroom of this species has been found. Did the spores all blow into the lake, or did the many rings exhaust that quality in the soil which they demand? Previously a great many willow trees had grown on the edges of the lawn, but they had blown down, or been cut down, and with their final disappearance the mushrooms disappeared too.

These fungous growths do not confine themselves to vegetable matter alone, but seek insects in their several stages of larva and pupa as well. The pocket microscope reveals many wonders among these curious plants.

On a level with your eyes you will find another of nature's surprises. The witchhazel, one of our few plants which selects the autumn months to blossom in, is misty

with its countless pale yellow petals. On the very same twig which bears the blossoms you will find some little brown boxes, and if one of these chances to open while you are examining it you may be treated to a sharp surprise. These boxes are the fruit, and contain in each of their two cells a seed, pretty things, black and hard, tipped with white. As the pods burst the seed is shot out quite a distance, sometimes a dozen yards or more, so that the new plants may not encroach or crowd out the parent.

Nature not only gives to her seeds wings, sails, and parachutes to float with, but hooks and barbed teeth to catch on man and animals for transportation. Not finding these means sufficient for all of her various vegetable children, she provides some with a spring which shoots them into the air, for distances many hundred times their own length, like some members of the violet family and the witch-hazel.

Richard Jeffries wrote: "I want the inner meaning and the understanding of the wild flowers in the meadow. Why are they? What end? What purpose? The plant knows, and sees, and feels; where is its mind when the petal falls? . . . I want to know the soul of the flowers! All these ifie-labored monographs, these classifications, works of Linnæus, and our own classic Darwin, microscope, physiology — and the flower has not given us its message yet."

Though we may not read the message clearly, in this month better than all the others we may study the carrying of it, and find the satisfaction that the knowledge of the ways of these "least things" brings to an eager student.

OCTOBER NOTES.

This month is beloved of the bards, Wordsworth, Longfellow, Bryant, and Helen Hunt Jackson all having written poems called "October," while Lowell has contributed "Under the October Maples."

There seems not to be a single poet who has escaped the infection of the season, and every collection boasts an "Autumnal walk," or "Revery," or "Thoughts on the season."

This year, in the eastern part of the country at any rate, the great amount of rain has produced an unusual profusion of fungous growths, and induced them to reach unusual size. We have seen two puff-balls which grew in the garden of a city home, each of which weighed over four pounds, and the consistency was almost as firm and close as a turnip.

On Long Island the woods were full of toadstools, varying through shades of red and yellow, many as large as plates, while the delicate campestris, our most familiar edible mushroom, could be freely gathered by the pound on many an open field.

The delights of the nutting season are anticipated by every child, and not despised by many children of a larger growth. All over the country may be seen industries starting into life, lasting only for a brief season, but working at fever heat while they last. The cranberry bogs of New England furnish thousands of men, women, and children with employment, and a more picturesque scene it would be hard to imagine, the bright colored outergarments of the women, and the baskets and barrels of the tart red berries strewing the bog with gay color.

Gathering the apple crop has become, in some portions of the country, as much of a business as the cranberry picking. The pickers, with their ladders, move from one farm to another, sorting and packing the apples after they are gathered, sometimes sleeping in their carts or in tents or shacks if the orchard is a

large one.

For myself, there are certain crops that I always look after with interest. First, the barberries, beloved of birds. Whenever I find any human despoiling the bushes for "preserves," I always think of that farmer who revolted, when his wife set some barberry sweets before him, and declared he "would as soon eat shoepegs and molasses." The tough long seeds seem more suited to the crop of a bird than the stomach of man. Besides the barberries there are the mountain ash berries, the beautiful sprays of translucent berries of the deadly nightshade, which is no longer considered "deadly." The dogwood trees should be brilliant with their fruit, and the post and rail fences wreathed with

bitter-sweet, and the wild rose bushes gay with hips and haws.

If these crops are satisfactory, then I feel sure the weary migrant birds will have good fare to sustain them on their long and toilsome trip. Much as I should like a few of these gay fruits to enliven my autumn bunch, it would seem almost robbery to touch even one, and I content myself with such sprays of berries of Jack-in-the-pulpit as may be left, and the showy white berries of the white baneberry. The black eye and red stems of this fruit, which is declared poisonous, render it a conspicuous object in a woodland walk.

The viburnums furnish many berries, too, when other food is getting scarce for our late birds, the sheep-berry, the arrow-wood, and the maple-leaved arrow-wood, all spreading a feast of bluish-black berries, some of which (the sheep-berry) are sweet to the

The pokeweed, or pigeon-berry, is another wayside benefactor, and the hungry bird passes it along by carrying the undigested seed many miles, and then dropping it where, another year, will spring up the tall ahowy plant with its juicy berries and poisonous root. We have given but a partial list of what a single tramp through woods and fields will reveal to the observant eye.

Why not go forth and see what you can find for yourself?

CHAUTAUQUA JUNIOR NATURALIST CLUBS.

CONDUCTED BY JNO. W. SPENCER, "UNCLE JOHN."

(Of Cornell University.)

OW much do you know? Please do not think I ask this brusquely. I am not speaking of things you find in books. I refer to common things. Do you know why rubbing blacking on your shoes makes them shine? Do you know that the kernels of corn are arranged on the cob in an even number of rows? Examine any number of ears and find, if you can, a single instance where the mother plant made a mistake in counting by placing an odd number of rows. Do you think a small fly will grow to be a big fly? All flies are adults, and you cannot expect adults to change their stature. cannot understand why so much attention is paid to the various things to be found in the heart of darkest Africa and so little to those beneath our feet. One reason may be that what we know of the former we can read from books, and of the latter much has to be read from nature, whose handwriting and spelling are sometimes difficult to decipher the same as my own.

Among the first things we were taught at school was to read from books. How many of us were taught to read from nature? Perhaps a few were. That fortunate few are able to get as much from a trip to the

country as many are from a trip to Europe. The difference of expense in the two trips in both time and money is considerable, besides the country tourist has an asset not greatly affected by financial depression.

Chautauqua is about to add a new feature to its great work. It proposes to reach out in university extension to include your children and your neighbors' children, and to make the work so democratic that the little Lord Fauntleroys and the Tom Sawyers will fraternize like a flock of blackbirds. The field that the promoters of this movement propose to cover will include many of the common things in life similar in type to the three mentioned above.

The first and most important step in this undertaking is an audience. In getting this, your help is most imperatively needed. If you are the loyal Chautauquan I believe you to be, you will gladly and zealously help in this direction. One of the first, and for you, most convenient steps will be to call the attention of all children within your reach to the following article, written expressly for them. Awaken their interest and, if possible, induce them to write to Chautauqua Bureau of Nature Study, Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio, for further infor-



JUNIOR NATURALIST CLUB, SIXTH YEAR, SCHOOL 17, ALBANY, NEW YORK.

tion that comes from the feeling that the movement is theirs - all their very own.

Another important personage who is desired is the teacher. Suggest to all whom you. know that they write for information in My DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS: detail of this scheme, which many hundreds of teachers have found a source of illumination in the school-room. Many teachers have a kindly interest in nature study, but have never adopted it because they do not



DRAWN BY A JUNIOR NATURALIST OF BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.

feel sufficiently equipped in subject matter. The Chautauqua plan removes all that responsibility. Nature study is made to correlate lessens the grind and monotony of the

mation. Do not deprive them of the inspira- with required work, and is not in the least an added period.

> A LETTER FROM UNCLE JOHN TO THE CHILDREN.

I must tell you about a lot of children who are having a lot of fun. They all attend the public schools in the state of New York. Perhaps you would like to know how many there are of them. I will tell you in this It would require forty churches to hold them all, with each church holding five hundred children. Even then there would be four hundred left outside standing in the vestibules. That number of churches would be one for every Sunday of the school year, and would make a long row if all were standing on one side of a street. Those of you who have passed in arithmetic can tell how many thousands of boys and girls I call a lot. The amount of fun and profit they have cannot be measured by churchfuls. They find their pleasures by taking one of the methods that grown-up people have for their enjoyment. They have formed clubs Junior Naturalist Clubs they call them. With the consent of their teacher the club is made a part of the school work, which

of New York and wish the benefits of such a club, you had better write to the Chautauqua Bureau of Nature Study, Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Never fail to give the name and address of yourself and your teacher.

Both boys and girls can become members of a club. Each can vote at elections, and hold office. When all members are enrolled and officers are elected the club receives a charter bearing a seal. This charter proclaims to all the world who and what you are, and asks all people to respect you as your merits deserve. The charter is usually framed, and hung on the walls of the schoolroom. Some clubs place it on the president's table during the session of a formal meeting. This is to impress all that dignity, fairness, and sincerity should mark all intercourse of members when assembled. most successful clubs are those having the most to do. After receiving the charter, the club is put at work in the study of nature. If you have never done any of this work you may not know all the pleasures to be had from it. It does not mean that some one is to ask you questions, expecting answers in great long words. It means just the contrary. You are expected to ask the questions. I wish you had this very minute a cage of crickets, made comfortable and happy. Then you could ask them how they make their music. You would get your answer more by means of your eyes than Nature usually answers quesyour ears. tions more by sight than by sound. I know some clubs that have christened themselves Sharp-Eyes Club — a very appropriate name.

To help you in asking the right kind of questions of the right kind of things, a paper will be sent you each month. of the most successful clubs are in schools where the teacher becomes a partner with her pupils in their investigations. Sometimes the children are first in getting the

correct answer.

Grown-up people who belong to clubs have to pay dues. Their dues are paid in money. Yours are not, after paying for enrolment. You pay yours each month by writing a letter to your Uncle John telling him of the questions you have put to crickets and things, and the answers you received. I have never known a teacher who would not permit her pupils to write these letters during the English period, and allow them to count as regular work for that period. This plan gives a living topic that you can express to a living friend who is very fond of you. This

school-room. If you live outside of the state makes the English period far more interesting than to write of something away up in the moon about which you do not care.

> Dues will be accepted in drawing, the same as in English. Sometimes you may be asked to write letters or make drawings to be sent to fellow junior naturalists in other states or foreign countries, to which

replies are usually received.

Club buttons are given only when members prove themselves worthy of them. not until four dues have been paid. I have known a few instances - just a few - where a member would forget himself, and do something wrong, and bring discredit to his club. The button would then be taken from him. I know of no instances where the member has not made amends, and then the button would be returned and the member restored to good standing. The teacher acts as the court when cases like this occur.

I am very fond of all my nephews and nieces, and try to send them a letter every

month of the school year.

Hoping it may be your pleasure to become one of the family, I am,

Cordially your uncle, JNO. W. SPENCER.

A SAMPLE OF LETTERS RECEIVED BY UNCLE JOHN.

WAYLAND, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1900.

DEAR UNCLE JOHN:

We try to hold our meetings as we have seen our We have our meetings at recess, or right after school is out, as the roads are drifted so in winter we could none of us get there in the winter.

Minutes of our last meeting, Dec. 17, 1900. Meeting called to order by the president, and reports of meeting of Dec. 3d were read by the secretary. Motion was made, seconded and carried that the club yell be:

From ocean to ocean and sea to sea Is heard the yell of the J. N. C. Your affectionate niece,

Another letter, dated Laponte City, Iowa, February 23:

DEAR UNCLE JOHN:

We had a club night before last. We made lawagainst killing any birds excepting hawks. Our law says: All members of this club shall do their best to protect the domestic birds from bluejays, hawks, crows and sparrows. This law was made by John, our president. Willie Clark is very much interested, and I never saw a better bird studier than Uzelle Harvey. She and I made some books on birds. As Harriet Lewis is married she cannot belong to ours any more.

Your nephew.

PAUL. Your nephew,

Here is a letter from a teacher: HURLEY, N. Y., July 16, 1901.

DEAR MR. SPENCER: The children and I have thoroughly enjoyed the study of nature It seemed more like pleasure than work,

and we are very glad to have had a Junior Naturalist Club in our school. My method with the children has been to present some topic and give them several days to investigate. I would express the wonder if some of them would find out more than I did. When they made a discovery which they thought I had not, they were much delighted and would tell their parents about it.

We wrote our dues during the English period on regular days, and made our discoveries when chance offered. We took short field excursions during the noon hour and held short impromptu meetings when we had something to talk about, and when the children had finished they went back to their studies with a satisfied air. During these discussions they were enthusiastic but orderly.

AN OCTOBER PASTEL.

BY LEON MEAD.

A snarling gust of the Autumn wind Ruffles the leaves in a testy way, And the late flow'rs droop, as though resigned To the blight of Winter and mute decay.

A purple curtain of haze hangs low
O'er the distant hills where the oxen toil;
Down the winding lane the farm carts go,
With the latest yield of the patient soil.

A vagrant bee that has rotund grown On the mell he filched in July's prime, Now wanders in hopeless quest alone For a nectared draught of that golden time.

And nature's face wears a hectic flush,

Not the bonnie glow of a springtime day;

The clouds grow dense in the void's vast hush,

And the night like the year is cold and gray.

THE INGATHERING.

BY NORA PIPER WOOD.

Fair Autumn wounded by the Frostking's spear Pours forth her blood upon the sumac's head, And tangled woodbine shows a stain of red As if a deer death-stricken thence had fled And left this trail to guide the hunter near. A haze of purple chokes the humid air And clings smoke-like against the drowsy hill. The shallow river babbles like a rill. The ring of merry harvest scythes is still And bursting barns reveal the treasure there. Like Indian wigwams on the stubble fields The sere brown cornstalks pitch their peaceful tents, And torseled ears gleam golden through the rents In shriveled husks. In clumps beside the fence The golden rod its jeweled sceptre wields. A few late daisies dot the aftermath Where purple asters toss their ragged crowns. The locust's shrill falsetto leads the sounds Of myriad insect choristers in mounds Of wind-blown leaves along the orchard path. The grain uprising from the steady fling Of heavy flails upon the threshing floor, And merry whistling from the open door Proclaim the happy harvest home once more, With all the joys that well-filled garners bring.



COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D. D. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D. HENRY W. WARREN, D. D. J. M. GIBSON, D. D.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D. JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D. WM. C. WILKINSON, D. D. W. P. KANE, D. D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

"We are what we have thought Of thought our lives are wrought."

The old philosopher who wrote, "My mind to me a kingdom is," had evidently acquired the happy faculty of being good company for himself. How many of us have such interesting thoughts that we enjoy being alone and do not need to find some diversion to help pass away the time. If, as seems very evident, our mental and spiritual kingdoms are "within us" it would seem quite worth while to wrest some time from outer activities to attend to the affairs of these inner realms. To cultivate the habit of thinking, a good beginning might be made with studies of the world's great Our Chautaugua books for this year introduce us to a number of heroes whose careers offer opportunities for much profitable thought, and if we read and re-read the story of these people until we seem almost to have lived in the stirring times which they represent, we shall almost unconsciously come to look for their counterparts in those about us. To gather inspiration for ourselves from the achievements of others and to cultivate a more discerning eve for the fine qualities of the men and women among whom we live, these are results well worth our efforts for the coming months of the Chautauqua year.

It will be noticed that the C. L. S. C. Required Readings in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for this year do not immediately precede the Round Table, as they have in the past. Readers will have no difficulty, however, in West. At the Ottawa Assembly the hall distinguishing the required articles since stands close to the banks of the historic they are printed in book page form, and not Marais des Cygnes. What the hall at Ottawa

Moreover, at the end of the magazine. Required Readings a marginal note states definitely the pages of the required articles, so that there can be no possible question. The Required Readings will begin each month with the chapters on "Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy."

HALLS OF PHILOSOPHY.

The most characteristic building at Chautauqua is the famous Hall of Philosophy, known the world over as the Hall in the Grove. This building, more than any other, represents the heart of Chautauqua - its true inner life. The ideals here cherished have made Chautauqua's influence felt in every part of the world, for they have breathed new vitality into the old truths, that all life is a school, that this school is for the many not the few, that culture means character, and that the test of character is service. As the spirit of Old Chautauqua has impressed itself upon other Chautauquas the significance of the Hall of Philosophy with its associations has been recognized, and so other halls have arisen. was built upon a hilltop in Massachusetts at the New England Assembly at Framingham. Here for many years the graduates of the C. L. S. C. held their annual banquet on the evening of Recognition Day, and here many men and women whose names are famous in history have been the honored guests of the New England Chautauqua.

The second Hall of Philosophy naturally arose in Kansas, the New England of the in the ordinary double column style of the has meant to the people of Kansas cannot be put into words, for on the wide, lonely expanse of the Kansas prairies there are men and women to whom the annual visit to the summer Chautauqua seems like the very breath of life. This summer a new Hall of Philosophy begins its history. This is at

the assembly at Waterloo, Iowa, where the C. L. S. C. has a very large membership. The new hall is called "The Julia Fowler Memorial Hall in the Grove," in memory of a devoted member of the C. L. S. C. whose influence has been widely felt in her community. Her husband offered to double whatever sum of money might be raised toward the building of the hall, and the beautiful building was completed this summer at a cost of a thousand dollars. It was dedicated with appropriate services on Saturday, the 20th of July.



ing Day, August 1, the large number of

delegates and their friends, representing all

sections of the country, filled the Hall of Philosophy to overflowing. Greetings from the Alpha Circle of Cincinnati, one of the

THE JULIA FOWLER MEMORIAL HALL IN THE GROVE, WATERLOO, IOWA.

THE C. L. S. C. AT CHAUTAUQUA.

No season in Chautauqua's history has seemed to combine more elements of success than that which has just closed, and the spirit of the C. L. S. C., which is the very heart of Chautauqua, was felt throughout the season as a constant and inspiring force. At the opening reception of the C. L. S. C. held in the parlors of the Hotel Athenæum on the evening of July 26, every class was represented, while it was noticeable that many members were present who had been

by Miss McGowan. The Mississippi valley was represented by Mrs. D. L. Merrill of Kansas City, and the land of the palmetto and of Dixie by Miss Pemberton of Greenwood, South Carolina. The new Pacific Coast Alumni Association was described by Mrs. S. M. Steele of Oakland, California, and a message from the Atlantic coast was brought by Mrs. Alice M. Hemenway of the Roger Williams Circle of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Helfenstein of Orangeport, New York, showed how the C. L. S. C. can do a most helpful work in small country communi-

ties, and Mr. J. B. Scott of Baltimore gave a graphic account of the effects of a strong circle in a thickly settled city community. Miss Ada Blair of Goldsboro, North Carolina, described a plan successfully carried out in her community by which the circles are doing a most interesting and valuable work in establishing circulating libraries in country districts. The new Class of 1905 was represented by Dr. J. A. Babbitt, who as a beginner in the C. L. S. C. race was greeted



THE HALL ON THE HILL, NEW ENGLAND ASSEMBLY.

graduates for many years, but who had with enthusiasm by his older compatriots. The never visited Chautauqua before. On Rally-band showed its sympathy by interspersing





THE LEWIS MILLER BANNER. CLASS OF 1904.

selections from "Dixie," "Yankee Doodle," and "Maryland, My Maryland," as occasion offered, and Mr. F. A. Cattern emphasized the truly educative mission of the C. L. S. C. as he showed how he had seen its results at many Chautauqua assemblies this summer.

The closing address of the rally was made by our beloved C. L. S. C. Counselor, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who gave some of his own personal experiences in the work of the

C. L. S. C. He said in closing, of the attendance at the many Chautauquas: "This work unites the whole country; here you get into touch with Americans as you cannot at any other place that I know of. A sort of apostleship is on us to drive in this wedge farther and farther. Keep alive the true Chautauqua spirit. We want to work together and bear one another's burdens. want to bear this altruistic spirit into the lives of others."



THE GROVE RECEPTION.

Nature graciously smiled upon the C. L. S. C. delegates at the four o'clock reception

various sections of the country made themselves and their friends very much at home in their characteristic booths, and the tall forest maples looked down with complacent dignity upon the cheerful human groups which strolled to and fro through the grove. The Cotton and Gulf states looked as if a northern snowstorm had dropped suddenly upon the trees under which they offered a royal southern welcome to Counselor Hale



THE DYING GLADIATOR.

in St. Paul's Grove, and gave them the and other visiting guests, while New England brightest afternoon of the season. The not far distant accepted her distinguished a place at his own hearthstone under the shade of a symbolical "hub." The little group of "Northern-Southern" states were favored in being able to dispense the hospitality of the national capital; the Northern-Central states emphasized their interest in education by the flag of the University of Chicago. New York was resplendent with Pan-American emblems; Pennsylvania and Ohio with portraits significant of the great names who have made them famous, while "Beyond the Mississippi" showed the prod-ucts of the great west and gently reminded their guests that the St. Louis exposition would be held in 1903! The Wide, Wide World, with its hostesses in foreign costumes, and its odd flags of many nations, picturesquely set forth the truth that the C. L. S. C. reaches around the globe.

The C. L. S. C. exercises leading up to Recognition Day were of varied character, daily councils brought circle members and individual readers together for friendly conference, and the larger Round Table gatherings were attended by many interested in the

work of the coming year.

The services of Baccalaureate Sunday were impressive as always, the sermon being preached by Rev. John McNeil of Scotland in the absence of Chancellor Vincent. The Class of 1901 held its "Vigil" at nine o'clock in the evening under the leadership of Dr. J. L. Hurlbut and by the light of the Athenian watch-fires. Dr. Hurlbut read at this service George Macdonald's poem entitled, "The Birds," also "Faith" by Edward Rowland Sill, and a third poem whose authorship was unknown to him. At the request of several members of the class we give here a copy of this poem:

> The camel at the close of day Kneels down upon the sandy plain To have his burden lifted off And rest again. My soul, thou too shouldst to thy knees When twilight draweth to a close, And let thy Master lift the load, And grant repose. The camel kneels at break of day To have his guide replace his load, Then rises up anew to take The desert road.

So shouldst thou kneel at morning's dawn, That God may give thee daily care, Assured that He no load too great Will make thee bear.

On Recognition Day more than a hundred members of the "Twentieth Century Class"

guest as a matter of course and offered him of 1901 passed through the Golden Gate and under the Arches. The class sent the following cablegram to Bishop Vincent: "Greetings to our beloved chancellor from 1901." In the absence of the chancellor, Principal George E. Vincent gave the official "recognition" to the class in the Hall in the Grove. The sun shone brightly and the decorations of the hall and the beautiful banners of the various classes gave a festal air to the whole scene. A particularly interesting feature of the exercises in the hall was the presentation of the banner of the Class of 1904. This class, which took as its name "Lewis Miller" in honor of one of the foun-



BANNER OF THE CLASS OF 1901.

ders of Chautauqua, received its beautiful banner as a gift from Mrs. Miller and her sons and daughters. At the request of Mrs. Miller this banner was presented by Principal George E. Vincent, who spoke earnestly of the power of Mr. Miller's personality and his influence upon the Chautauqua movement. The president of 1904. Mr. Scott Brown. expressed for the class their sincere appreciation of this gift, and the pleasure and inspiration which they anticipated in rallying about this standard in years to come.

At the Amphitheater the recognition address was delivered by President E. Benjamin Andrews. In the afternoon the diplomas were given out, and then the class gathered

Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle



County of Wiesless Victory, the Scropolis, Sthess.

. Certificate Awarded for the Completion of the Course for the Year 1900-1901.

John St Vincent

on the steps of the hall to be photographed—the first C. L. S. C. class to graduate in the new century.

The closing chapter in the experiences of 1901 came in the evening when under the flaring lights of the Athenian watch-fires they were received by old graduates, with appropriate mystic ceremonies, into the fellowship of the Society of the Hall in the Grove.



CLASS OF 1901.

The Class of 1901 was fully up to the standard set by its predecessors in the matter of class spirit. It took only a few days for the members who came together as perfect strangers to develop a feeling of friendly interest in each other, as well as in their absent classmates. At the Class Vigil on Sunday night special sympathy was expressed for those who were detained by illness from meeting with the class, and in the case of one or two members who were within reach. flowers and kindly messages were sent. beautiful banner of the class was secured under most favorable conditions, through the influence of Miss Spurway, of Brooklyn, who also contributed most liberally to the banner fund and to the furnishing of the classroom. Ill health compelled her to be in England this summer, much to the regret of

her classmates. Class spirit touched the high-water mark when it was proposed to raise the class quota toward Alumni Hall before Recognitior Day. Members who felt unable to give large sums were urged to give only what they felt they could wisely contribute, and the payments ranged from small sums up to twenty-five dollars, so that

every one felt a sense of ownership in Alumni Hall. member asked the privilege of making a contribution in behalf of a sick member of the class whom she knew only by name. Thus the class graduated with no debts and with a little fund in its treasury. The decoration of the hall was undertaken with enthusiasm, and the members abandoned lectures and other attractions in order to do their



MRS. E. W. LATIMER, Author of "The Italian Republics."

share of C. L. S. C. service. The old officers were reëlected, with many cordial expressions of approval by the class for the splendid service which they have rendered during the past four years, and especially during the present season, when so much has depended upon wise leadership and a tactful social spirit. The members of the class do not mean to lose sight of each other in the years to come. They will find occasional items of news relating to themselves in the Round Table, and they are asked to keep the editor posted as to their doings.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE CLASS OF 1902.

In extending my cordial greetings to the Class of 1902, I wish to assure them of my deep interest in the work of every member as we all "start on the home-stretch." This class is deemed one of the most earnest and progressive that Chautauqua has ever known. Though we are far sundered from each other in our daily lives, yet we secure some moments for similar pursuits in "the quiet and still air of delightful studies." As you have roamed over the fields of nature and the bright realms of history and literature, you have grown larger in thought and have gained a wider outlook of the world, and have been inspired by the joy of life's nobler pleasures. As you pursue the work of the present year, and become more intimate with the great worlds represented by Italy and Germany. you will have a deeper conviction that the intellectual life is well worth living. May there be a goodly company of us to meet next summer at the Golden Gate in Chautauqua! JOHN HENRY BARROWS.

Oberlin College, September 6, 1901.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE CLASS OF 1902.

It is a pleasure to sit on the shore of dear Chautauqua Lake, this most perfect afternoon, and write a word of greeting and encouragement to those who have been

absent from us this summer.

The Class of 1902 was organized in 1898 with a very large number of members. Indeed, so many were ambitious to become "Altrurians" that our first meeting was, of necessity, held in the Amphitheater. How many of us remember that meeting, I wonder. Since that time we have gone steadily onward, few have fallen from our ranks, and all have worked and read with this thought in mind: "Not for self, but for all." We have shown ourselves "Altrurians" in word and deed.

During the season of 1900 our hearts were made glad by receiving a beautiful banner, painted and presented by one of our vicepresidents, Mrs. Carlton Hillyer, of Augusta, Georgia. Another member gave us a handsome mantel, and also lace curtains for our classroom. Still another contributed two dozen chairs and a pretty table cover. These gifts add greatly to the attractiveness of our class headquarters, which is one of the most inviting rooms in Alumni Hall.

This season our president, Dr. John H. Barrows, was able to be with us only a few days, yet we were grateful for so much of his valuable time; and in Mr. M. E. Baird of Troy, Ohio, our first vice-president, we found a truly wide-awake Chautauguan. Our class meetings this year have been full of interest. Those who have never been at Chautaugua may not realize that each class raises a certain amount of money during the four years to secure the privilege of a room in Alumni Hall, which becomes its class home forever after. Our Class has put itself on record as the only class which has ever paid its full quota a year previous to graduation, and besides we have a balance in our treasury.

At our last meeting, when officers were elected, committees on entertainment, decoration for next year, etc., were appointed. These committees will come next year with perfected plans, thus making our graduating year one of enjoyment, good cheer, and sociability to all. We earnestly request all members of the class, if they have suggestions to offer or assistance to give, to communicate with the chairmen.

I must tell you of our class reception the night before Recognition Day, when we were "at home" to our friends at Chautauqua. Pineapple sherbet was served, smiles became contagious, and every one had a friendly word for everyone else; for in this pleasant intercourse is the true Chautauqua spirit manifested.

BELLE KENNEDY RICHARDS, Secretary.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Lulu S. Baird, Troy, Ohio, Chairman.

Mr. A. T. Van Laer, New York City.

Mrs. C. Hillyer, Augusta, Georgia.

Mrs. C. Hillyer, Augusta, Georgia.
Miss Julia E. Parker, Brooklyn, New York.
Mr. J. T. Robert, Chicago, Illinois.

DECORATION COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Belle K. Richards, Oil City, Pennsylvania, Chairman.

Madam Ruppin, St. Louis, Missouri.
Miss Mary O. White, Brockport, New York.
Miss S. A. Mulets, Elgin, Illinois.
Miss E. Kay, New York City.
Mrs. R. T. Thorne, Louisville, Kentucky.

THE ANNUAL CERTIFICATE FOR 1900-1901.

A very beautiful photograph of the Temple

private collection for use on the Annual Certificate for 1900-01. This certificate is sent to every member who reports the reading of the past year, even if the memoranda have not been filled out. A special form of application to be used in applying for the certificate has been sent to every member, and it is quite necessary that this should be used in sending for the certificate. Even though you may have sent in your filled out memoranda for the year's reading, it is necessary in order to secure the certificate that you send in this application blank. As will be seen from the accompanying cut, the certificate can be framed as a whole, or if desired, arranged so that the picture alone is visible. A simple frame of dull black or dark brown wood makes a very effective setting for the picture.

THE CLASS OF 1905.

This stalwart young class already shows signs of springing into life like Minerva, all ready for conquest. The earnest wish of the class to establish a world-wide supremacy led them to choose the name of "Cosmopolitans," with their flower, the Cosmos. But they said also, "Verily we must not forget that the unattainable is our goal," so they took for their motto, "A man's reach should exceed his grasp," and they mean to conquer by this. But the class did another wise thing also; they adopted a class poet and they intend to make such friendly acquaintance with their poet during these next four years that those years will mark an era in their life. Do you remember what Keats said when he first looked into Chapman's translation of Homer? -

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies When a new planet swings into his ken.

The members of 1905 who do not yet know their poet, Robert Browning, will discover in him a star of the first magnitude. They will find suggestions on how to read Browning in the Round Table from month to Let every member of the new class be a missionary and secure ten others, and let every old Chautauquan see to it that he himself brings at least one new recruit into the ranks.

THE NEW MEMBERSHIP BOOK,

A "Poet's Calendar" will be a distinctive feature of the membership book for this year. The reader will be encouraged to read and, if possible, to commit to memory each

of Wingless Victory was secured from a month some famous bit of poetry bearing upon the month's reading, so that as the months slip by he will find his imagination quickened and his thoughts uplifted by his daily association with the great poets. memoranda or review questions will form as usual an important feature of the membership book, and a table of pronunciation of proper names selected from the year's reading will enable the student to have close at hand very efficient help in time of need. Readers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN who are not enrolled members will find it worth while to send the fifty-cent fee, become actual members of the organization, and enjoy the privileges of the membership book.

OUR AUTHORS.

The first of a trio of authors of the "required book" which members of the C. L. S. C. will take up this month, needs no introduction to old Chautauquans. James R. Joy was the author of the first book used in the course last year, and he has been a contributor to C. L. S. C. studies for many years. Mr. Joy's outline of Roman history, under the title of "The Roman Empire," which forms the introduc-tory section of "Men and Cities of Italy," is characteristically helpful. One of the best of newspaper reviewers says that it is an interesting narrative, and that the bare facts are skilfully woven together in story The second section of this book "The Italian Republics" - comes from the pen of Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. To the work of translation Mrs. Latimer brings a wealth of experience in historical narrative. Free use has been made of her own manuscript lectures bearing upon this period. Mrs. Latimer was born in London, and is a daughter of Rear-Admiral Wormeley of the English navy. She published her first novel in England. Among her voluminous writings may be mentioned: "Russia and Turkey in the Nineteenth Century," "England in the Nineteenth Century," "Italy in the Nineteenth Century," "Spain in the Nineteenth Century," "Judea from Cyrus to Titus, 537 B. C.-70 A. D." section of "Men and Cities of Italy" is made up of three famous university extension lectures on "The Makers of Modern Italy," by J. A. R. Marriott, New College and Worcester College, England, and Oxford lecturer in modern history and political economy. These historical studies of Cavour, Mazzini, and Garibaldi constitute a rare

Marriott's name is familiar to readers of The Nineteenth Century and The Fortnightly Review.

THE DYING GLADIATOR.

Professor Kuhns refers in the Reading Journey to the famous lines from "Childe Harold" descriptive of the Dying Gladiator. The lines are as follows:

"I see before me the Gladiator lie: He leans upon his hand — his manly brow Consents to death, but conquers agony, And his drooped head sinks gradually low-And through his side the last drops, ebbing slow From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one, Like the first of a thunder-shower; and now The arena swims around him - he is gone, Ere ceased the inhuman shout which hail'd the wretch who won.

"He heard it, but he heeded not - his eyes Were with his heart, and that was far away; He recked not of the life he lost nor prize. But where his rude hut by the Danube lay, There were his young barbarians all at play, There was their Dacian mother -he, their sire, Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday All this rush'd with his blood .- Shall he expire, And unavenged? - Arise! ye Goths, and glut your

Are you a C. L. S. C. graduate? Then your influence as a Chautauquan counts for a good deal. How can you help your alma mater? There are several ways. If there is an undergraduate circle in your town that is struggling, visit it occasionally, and cheer the members on. If there are no circles, or if they are all well equipped, see if you can't start another. If you find it difficult to do this alone, get some other graduates to help you. Form a local Society of the Hall in the Grove. These societies are increasing in They ought to be found in every town where there are half a dozen graduates, and they need not involve many meetings; one meeting in the fall to take steps to organize a new circle, and one in the late spring to welcome any new graduates. Such a society can become a power in the community, planting new circles, and keeping up the Chautauqua ideals. A constitution for such S. H. G.'s and further details can be secured from the Cleveland Office.

STUDY PLANS FOR GRADUATES.

The C. L. S. C. four years' course marks but the beginning of Chautauqua's plans for its students. The four years give the broad

contribution to C. L. S. C. literature. Mr. any field which the graduate may choose more effective. Many courses are open to graduates: those who want to continue their study with undergraduate comrades can take up the regular work of the year, and add seals to their diplomas. Those who would like to specialize, using THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE alone as the basis of their work, will find in the new "Specialized Supplementary Courses" (to be announced by special circular and in the November CHAUTAUQUAN) ample opportunity to make use of their libraries and to follow out interesting lines of study in much detail. Besides these there are a large number of special courses: a new course in Russian history and literature offering rare opportunities for studying the history of that country; Reading Journey courses, special studies in Shakespeare, etc. The C. L. S. C. Special Course Handbook, to be secured from the Cleveland Office, contains full particulars of all these courses.

> The Decennial of the Class of 1891 was celebrated at Chautauqua with an interesting program on Monday evening, August 19th. A full account of the exercises will be given in the November CHAUTAUQUAN.

> Circles very quickly come to recognize the value of maps in their study of history; but they do not always realize how much they can enrich their knowledge of a country by the constant use of home-made maps. very effort to locate an event makes it necessary to see it in relation to others, and this "relationship" between events is one of the best things to be gained from the study of history. Therefore cultivate the map habit, and let no meeting of the circle pass without exercising it.

TO CIRCLE LEADERS.

Perhaps yours is a new circle and you feel your lack of experience. Never mind if You are in happy ignorance also of possible pitfalls, and you may escape them Urge the circle to face squarely one fact, and the victory is half won. The C. L. S. C. means work. No athlete ever developed muscle without taxing his energies, and self-education means exercising our faculties—not watching other people exercise theirs. When the circle is rooted and grounded in this idea, each member will be eager to do his share of the work, and the most successful circles are those where all outlook - the after years make the work in take part. You will notice that the Suggestive Programs contain many devices for sonate characters, have debates, etc., and securing the activity of all members. Select try to draw out the talents of all. from these what you choose, or discard them altogether if you can do better, but by every means guard against the danger of having one or two do all the work.

Let the social element be felt in the circle. Suggestions for literary games will be made spelling and pronunciation matches, imper- will help you all that we can.

If you have not a copy of the local circle handbook issued by the C. L. S. C., send to the Cleveland Office for it. It will give you many suggestions helpful at the start. Write to the editor of the Round Table whenever the spirit moves you to do so. Report frequently in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. Use your progress and your difficulties, and we



OUTLINE OF READING AND PROGRAMS.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."

"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."

" Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY-October 1. BRYANT DAY-November, second Sunday. MILTON DAY-December 9. COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday. LANIER DAY—February 3. SPECIAL SUNDAY-February, second Sunday. Longfellow Day-February 27. SHAKESPEARE DAY-April 23.

Addison Day-May 1. SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday. SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday. INAUGURATION DAY-August, first Sunday after first Tuesday. ST. PAUL'S DAY-August, second Saturday after first Tuesday. RECOGNITION DAY-August, third Wednesday.



OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

OCTOBER 1-8-

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Introduction and Chap. 1. Required Books: Men and Cities of Italy. Chaps. 1, 2, 3. Studies in the Poetry of Italy. The Drama, to

page 11.

OCTOBER 8-15-

Required Books: Men and Cities of Italy. Chap. 4. Studies in the Poetry of Italy, to page 38.

OCTOBER 15-22-

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in Ameri-

can Diplomacy. Chap. 2.

Required Books: Men and Cities of Italy. Chap. 5. Studies in the Poetry of Italy. Roman Comedy.

OCTOBER 22-29-

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Inner Life of Giotto. Required Books: Men and Cities of Italy. Chap. 6. Studies in the Poetry of Italy. Satire, to page 99. OCTOBER 29 - NOVEMBER 5 -

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: A Walk in Rome. Required Books: Men and Cities of Italy.

Studies in the Poetry of Italy, to page 119.



SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES.

In arranging for the study of Italy this year, it seemed advisable to review somewhat briefly the history of the Roman empire, since this is so generally studied in our schools, and to give more space to medieval and modern Italy, whose history, literature, and art are less familiar to the average reader. For this reason, in the following programs emphasis has been laid upon ancient Rome as it may be studied in the city of Rome of today, believing that in this way the story of Rome itself will be made more vivid than if we attempt to review the

history of the entire empire.

Circles will notice that in the program for October 29 to November 5 the associations of medieval and modern Rome referred to in the Reading Journey article are not taken up. These will be provided for later in connection with the study of medieval and modern Italy. Readers who have no library facilities will find "Rome of Today and Yesterday," by John Dennie, a most helpful book in setting clearly before them old Rome as it appears today. It can be made the basis of many excellent papers and readings. Circles which have libraries at command should read the introductory paragraph under "The Travel Club" for suggestions about books. Members who have little time for supplementary reading will find great pleasure in simply looking over the books on Rome referred to. Many of them are attractively illustrated, and are provided with very clear maps and plans which help to make vivid the history of those times.

See also notice of map of Ancient Rome in paragraph under Travel Club.

1. Map Drawing: Each member should be provided with a sheet of brown paper, one foot by two in size, and a soft pencil. Also with a copy of "Men and Cities of Italy." Two minutes should be allowed for all to look at the map

on the inside page of the front cover, and then with books closed each is to draw an outline of the country. When this has been done, after four minutes more of looking, all must put in the chief divisions; four minutes more and the rivers, then the cities, etc. If all sit around a table the maps can be drawn without inconvenience.

Reading: The geology of Rome. (See Dennie's "Rome of Today," 4-8.)

 Brief Reports on the buildings of the time of the Kings: The Mamertine prison; the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; the great sewers: temple of Castor and Pollux. (See Dennie's "Rome of Today and Yesterday." Lanciani's "Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome.")

4. Reading: Macaulay's "Battle of Lake Regillus." Quiz and discussion of "Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy," to the end of Chap. 1.

Roll-call: Answered by brief reports on "Europe's Peril from Yankeeism," a paragraph or section of the arcicle being assigned to each member.

OCTOBER 8-15-

Roll-call: Answered by reports on paragraphs in Highways and Byways, the several paragraphs being assigned to different members.

 Papers: The temple of Concord (see Dennie's
"Rome of Today and Yesterday," 65-8); the
temples of Saturn and Janus (Hare's "Walks in Rome," 143-50); other buildings of the old Forum (see Dennie, pages 94-9; Lanciani's "Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome," 232).

Reading: Selection from "Ave Roma," pages 15-21; or "The Beatification of a Saint," THE

CHAUTAUQUAN, Sept. 1901.

4. Map Review: Rome under the kings and the early (One of the number previously aprepublic.

republic. (One of the number previously appointed will prepare an outline map of the seven hills and the location of the buildings.)

5. Study of Seneca's tragedy of "Medea." In the study of the play, note Professor Miller's comments on page 10. Each member should study it carefully beforehand, and note illustrations of the qualities of the play to which attention has been called, both its defects and its excellences. At the circle meetings, these points may be taken up one by one, the members comparing

OCTOBER 15-22-

Roll-call: Answered by reports on "The Law of Nations" in current CHAUTAUQUAN, paragraphs being previously assigned and taken up in order. Quiz and discussion of "Formative Incidents," 2.

Chap. 2.

3. Paper: Pompey's senate house and his other build-

ings. (See Dennie, 93-99.)
Map Review: Showing buildings associated with 4. Julius Cæsar. (See Dennie, 115-121.)

5.

New." Current CHAUTAUQUAN.
The "Phormio" of Terence: The parts of the play should be assigned in advance, and read in character. If the selections as given are too long for the circle meeting, they may be abridged. One person should be appointed to narrate the history between the acts, and to describe the stage setting.

OCTOBER 22-29

Roll-call: Brief accounts of pictures by Giotto. The program committee should secure all avail-

able pictures of the artist's works, and have them at a previous meeting, assigning one to each member. Illustrated magazine articles may be found by means of Poole's Index. Books on art and the Perry Pictures will also give material help.

Papers: The buildings of Augustus; the Pantheon; the palaces on the Palatine; the Golden House of Nero. (See Dennie, Hare's "Walks in Rome," and Lanciani's "Ruins and Excavations

of Ancient Rome.")

Readings: Selections from "The Sky Scrapers of Rome" (North American Review, June, 1896); also description of villa of Mascenas (Dennie, pages 162-5).

Review and discussion of Satire, pages 70-80. A very effective plan would be to see which member of the circle can write the best synopsis of these ten pages in not over three hundred words. These may be read aloud at the meeting, or referred to a committee to report at the next meeting.

Readings: "The Bore," by Horace, read in character by selected members of the circle. tion of the Satire on pages 96 and 97.

OCTOBER 29-NOVEMBER 5

Reading: Description of Rome selected from Dennie's "Rome of Today and Yesterday," or Zola's "Rome." (Each member should have before him a map of the city, as the description

2. Exhibition of maps: Consisting of maps of the old Forum Romanum showing the location of the buildings, one being prepared previously by each member. The maps may be numbered, and hung around the room so that a vote by ballot may decide which is the best. Even persons not skilled in map-drawing will find that their attempts will help to make the old Forum a very real and interesting place.

Reading: Description of a pageant in the Forum. (Dennie's "Rome of Yesterday and Today,"

pages 83-6.)

Papers: The buildings of the Flavians, Colosseum, Arch of Titus, etc.; Trajan's Forum; the Mau-soleum and other buildings of Hadrian; the column and equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. (See Dennie, also Lanciani.)

5. Readings: The House of the Vestals (Dennie, pages 286-90) or selections from Roger's "Italy," Hawthorne's "Italian Note Books," or Longfellow's "Poems of Places."

Oral Reports: The Baths of Caracalla and Diocletian; the arches of Constantine and Septimius Severus. (See Dennie and Lanciani.)

 Roll-call: A response from each member in the form of a "moral" based on any part of the readings of the past month. It may be an actual quotation from one of the old Roman preachers, or the reader's own convictions on either Roman or American events expressed by himself in prose or in verse, or he may select the words of some well-known quotation and apply them to some aspect of the month's readings. There will be no difficulty in finding many things to point a moral, but the moral itself must be short. If each member will give some little thought to this instead of taking the easiest quotation that offers, his creative faculty will be exercised and he will lend life to the program.

THE TRAVEL CLUB.

(The following programs are intended for graduate circles and literary clubs which want to give special study to the Reading Journey feature of the year's work. Selections from these for the use of the undergraduate readers are included in the general programs preceding.)

The following plan offers suggestions for the study of the city of Rome through its great historic epochs. A

The following plan offers suggestions for the study of the city of Rome through its great historic epochs. A brief outline of Roman history snould be studied at the outset so as to give the student a historical background, the details of which may be filled in as the monuments of each period are taken up. For this purpose, "Men and Cities of Italy," the C. L. S. C. required book for the current year, is recommended. Each chapter of this little volume is provided with an excellent bibliography, showing where additional historical details can be found. All available maps and pictures should be utilized. Baedeker's "Central Italy," and Hare's "Walks in Rome" should be consulted in connection with every place studied. Both contain very clear maps. Story's "Roba di Roma" is also of great importance, connecting as it does present day scenes with those of the past. Every member of the Travel Club is advised to read carefully Dennie's "Rome of Today and Yesterday." Frequent references to this book, indicated by the letter D, will be made in the programs. Both this work and the two volumes of "Ave Roma," referred to as A. R., are beautifully illustrated. The three volumes by Lanciani mentioned in the bibliography at the end of the Reading Journey article, will be indicated in the order in which they stand by the abbreviations L.-I., L.-II., or L.-III. They should be consulted whenever possible. The programs necessarily omit many things of importance, but they are intended to be suggestive only, and circles can supplement them as their time, ingenuity, and library facilities permit.

A very clear and inexpensive map of Rome in classical times, locating the chief monuments, is "Roma Urbs," by Kiepert. This can be supplied through the Chautauqua Office, in sheet form, size 20 x 15 inches, for twenty-five cents, or folded in stiff cover for fifty cents.

First Week - Rome of the Kings and the Republic:

 Roll-call: Brief reports on the seven kings, and the chief events of the republic to the death of Cæsar.

2. Reading: The geology of Rome. (D 4-8.)
3. Map Review: Location of the buildings discussed

in current program.

Reports: The Wall of Romulus (D 27); The Mamertine Prison (D 35-7); Hare (128-32); Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus (D 42-6; L-III. 296); Sewers and Sanitation (D 47-9; L-I. Chap. 3); Temple of Castor and Pollux (D 72).

 Reading: The Battle of Lake Regillus. Macaulay.
 Short Papers: The Temple of Concord (D 65-8; A. R. 23-4); Temples of Saturn and Janus (Hare 143-150); Other Buildings of the Old Forum (D 94-9; L-III. 232); Temples of Fortuna Virilis and Temple of Hercules (L-III. 514; D 86-8); Pompey's Senate House (D 94-9).

D 86-8); Pompey's Senate House (D 94-9).

Readings: Selections from Roger's "Italy." Hawthorne's "Italian Note Books," or from Longfellow's "Poems of Places. Italy."

Second Week - Rome under the Emperors:

 Roll-call: Quotations from Byron's "Childe Harold" referring to Rome, or from Hawthorne's "Marble Faun."

2. Map Review: Location of the buildings of the

3. Reports: Changes made by Julius Cæsar (D 115—21); Buildings of Augustus (D 125-49); A. R. Vol. I., 252; Hare's "Walks"); The Pantheon (D 150-1; L-III. 473-9); Caligula and Claudius: Palace, Baths, and Aqueducts (D 182-92; L-III, 106-87); Nero: The Golden House, Circus, etc. (D 192-217; L-I., Chap. V; L-III. 357-62).

etc. (D 192-217; L-I., Chap. V; L-III. 357-62).

4. Readings: The Villa of Mæcenas (Dennie 162-5);
also "The Bore" by Horace. (See "Studies in the Poetry of Italy," Miller and Kuhns.)

5. Papers: The Buildings of the Flavians, the Colosseum, Arch of Titus, etc. (D 218-54; L-III. 367-83); Trajan's Forum (D 258-73; L-III. 310-18); Mausoleum and other buildings of Hadrian (D 273-86; L-III. 551); The House of the Vestals (D 286-90; L-I., Chap. VI.); The Column and Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius (D 294-9). Works of the Later Empire: Baths of Caracalla and Diocletian, Arches of Constantine and Septimius Severus, and Walls of Aurelian (D 300-55; L-III., 533, 432, 191, 282, 66).

 Readings: Selections from "Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Excavations" by Lanciani, Chap. X. The Campagna; or from "Roba di Roma." W. W. Story, Chap XIII.

Third Week - Medieval Rome:

I. Roll-call: Brief reports on famous Roman families, their palaces, and the works of art therein: Colonna, Orsini, Doria, Borghese, Medici, Rospigliosi, Barberini, Farnese, Ludovisi. (See Hare, Baedeker, "Roba di Roma," "Ave Roma," and encyclopedias; also "The Renaissance in Italy," by Symonds.)

Map Review: Location of buildings discussed in current program.

Chronic Programs.

Papers: Church of St. Gregorio and its founder ("Makers of Modern Rome," p. 179); St. Clemente and the Lateran buildings (Hare 279-83 and Chap. XIII.; A. R. Vol. I., 112-18); St. Paul's, Gregory VII., and Robert Guiscard ("Makers of Modern Rome," 194 and 297); Santa Maria Maggiore (A. R. Vol. I., 134-40; also Hare, 443-6).

Reading: Life in Medieval Rome. Selections from "Ave Roma," Vol. I., 207-47. Description of Tomb of Cecilia Metella from "Childe Harold."

5. Papers: Church of St. Agnas (Hare 532); Ara
Cœli (Hare 121; "Roba di Roma," page 76);
Rienzi ("Makers of Modern Rome," 402-510;
Hare 15); Beatrice Cenci (Hare 16, 212 and
357); Church of Gesu (Hare 87); San Lorenzo
(Hare 60); Cappuccini Convent (Hare 384).

6. Reading: Selection from Rienzi. Bulwer.

Fourth Week - Modern Rome:

 Roll-call: Reports on the most celebrated art treasures of the Vatican and Capitoline museums, with illustrations.

 Paper: The Ghetto (See Hare 205-12; A. R. Vol. II., 101-18).

3. Reading: "Holy Cross Day." Robert Browning.
Also "The Carnival at Rome" (A. R. Vol. I,
195-203).

 Papers: The Vatican. (See Hare, Baedeker, "Ave Roma," Vol. II., 268-88); St. Peter's (Hare, Baedeker, "Ave Roma," Vol. II.)
 Readings: Selections from Zola's "Rome," Vol.

5. Readings: Selections from Zola's "Rome," Vol. I., page 330, or from Story's "Roba di Roma," Vol. I., pages 115-17.

6. Brief Reports summing up the following articles: "The American School at Rome" (Critic, June 22, 1895), "The Sky Scrapers of Rome" (North American Review, June, 1896), "The Higher Life of Modern Rome" (The Outlook, September 4, 1897), "Aspects of Rome" (Harper's Magazine, April, 1899), "Mosaics in American Church at Rome" (Harper's Weekly, January 7, 1899), "The Beatification of

a Saint" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, September, 1901).
Papers: The Protestant Cemetery. (See "Literary Landmarks." Hutton.)

Reading: "A Roman Pilgrimage." Edith M. Thomas (Independent, January 12, 1899), or review and reading from "Vittoria." George Meredith.

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS.

DOMESTIC.

1.-Roll call: Lesson from the assassination of President McKinley.

2.-Papers: (a) The relation of diplomacy to anarchist societies. (b) The trade value of the Danish West Indies. (c) Society's Right to Industrial Peace.

3.- Addresses: (a) Anarchy vs. Liberty. (b) Free Speech and Free Press.

4. - Debate: Resolved: That Anarchist Societies should be Suppressed.

FOREIGN.

1 .- Roll Call: The most important foreign event of the month to Americans.

2.—Papers: (a) Claims against the Sick Man of Europe. (b) Diplomatic Significance of China's Apology to Germany.

3.—Reading: (a) Selection from "Building an American Bridge in Burma" (World's Work, September, 1901). (b) Selections from "The Law of Nations" (CHAUTAUQUAN, October, 1901).

4.—Addresses: (a) Industrial Possibilities of Lace Making. (b) The career of Signor Crispi.

NEWS SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC

August 19 .- Commissioners on Uniform State Laws met at Denver to discuss establishment of uniform law relative to divorce procedure.

21.—American Bar Association opened its annual convention at Denver. Marine hospital service report showed 8,258 smallpox cases in the United States against 3,432 last year. Census bulletin showed average age of Americans at death to be 35.2 years, against 31.1 years in 1890. Iowa democrats nominated T. J. Phillips of Ottumwa for governor.

26 .- The American Association for the Advancement of Science opened its annual convention at Denver.

29.- The committee on Revision of Westminster Confession of Faith, representing the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, opened its session at Saratoga.

30.— President McKinley appointed William H. Hunt, of Montana, governor of Porto Rico.

September 2.— Labor Day was generally observed throughout the United States. The Danish Ministry expressed desire to sell the Danish West India Islands to the United States for \$4,480,000.

4. - President McKinley arrived at Buffalo.

5.- President McKinley delivered his last public address, at the Pan-American Exposition.

6. - President McKinley was shot, in the Temple of Music, Pan-American Exposition, by Leon F. Cgolgasz, a Cleveland anarchist. Cgolgasz was arrested.

9.- The thirty-fifth annual encampment of the G. A. R. opened in Cleveland.

10.- The naval veterans attending the G. A. R. encampment at Cleveland held their annual parade. It was the 87th anniversary of Perry's Victory on Lake

12 .- The Schley Court of Inquiry convened in Washington.

13.—Rear Admiral Ramsay was selected as a member of the Schley Court of Inquiry to succeed Rear Admiral Howson. Judge Ell Torrance of Minneapolis, was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

14 .- Announcement was made that the steel strike had terminated, and that the men would return to work at the employers' terms. President Roosevelt took the oath of office.

15 .- The churches of the United States publicly observed the death of President McKinley.

FOREIGN.

August 16.—The remains of Signor Crispi were moved to Capuchin church, Palerno. They will be They will be interred in the Pantheon later.

18 .- United States Minister Conger arrived at Peking.

19 .- Columbia assured the United States that it could keep traffic open on the Isthmus, and the United States gave assurance that it would not interfere.

20.- Lieut. Col. Marchand, of Fashoda fame, was promoted to the command of brigade of French troops in China.

26 .- M. Constans, French ambassador to Turkey, withdrew because the Sultan had failed to settle certain French claims.

September 4. - The Methodist Ecumenical Council opened session in London. The Chinese Emperor, through his brother and special envoy, Prince Chun, made the required apology to Emperor William for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, German Minister to China during the Boxer uprising. The United States offered its services as mediator in case of the Columbian-Venezuelan controversy reaches a crisis.

15 .- The death of President McKinley was very generally observed in European churches.

OBITUARY.

August 14 .- Domenico Morelli, Italian painter, died at Naples.

20. - Senor Don Carlos Morla Vicuna, minister from

Chili to the United States, died at Buffalo.

21.-Mrs. Nettie Sanford Chapin, widely known Washington newspaper correspondent and prominent temperance worker, died at Marshalltown.

27 .- Gen. Fabius J. Mead, veteran of the civil war, died at Chicago.

29. - Former Governor Charles A. Busiel of New Hampshire, died at Lacornia, N. H.

30. - Brigadier-General William Ludlow died at Convent, New Jersey. September 4.—Former Congressman Frank H. Chap-

man died at Franklin Falls, New Hampshire. 9.-J. Gordon Coogler, poet, died at Columbia, South Carolina.

12. - Eugene Diaz, the composer, died at Paris. 14. - President McKinley died at Buffalo.

C. L. S. C. CLASS DIRECTORY, 1882–1905.

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"A man's reach should exceed his grasp."

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CLASS OF 1892. - "THE COLUMBIANS." "Seek and ye shall obtain."

President - Mrs. Eloise L. Cotton, Griggsville, Ill. First Vice-president - Mrs. Eben Byron Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice-president - Mrs. J. L. Hurlbut, Morristown, N. J.

District Vice-presidents — Mrs. J. H. Vincent, Zürich, Switzerland; Rev. Thomas Cardis, Rochester, N.Y.; Mrs. G. E. W. Young, Adams, N. Y.; Mrs. J. H. Fryer, Galt, Canada; Miss Maud Hoxsie, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. J. T. Barnes, Rahway, N. J.; Mrs. Frank Beard, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Emeline Roseborough, Woodward, S. C.; Miss Grace Sherwood, Greenville, Pa.; Miss M. E. F. Eaton, Southport, Conn.

Secretary — Mrs. Lillian B. Clarke, Andover, N. Y. Assistant Secretary — Mrs. T. E. McCray, Bradford, Pa. Local Secretary — Miss E. Josephine Rice, Utica, Mich.

Treasurer - Mr. W. J. Boothe, Titusville, Pa. Tructee - Mr. R. H. Bosworth, Woodhaven, New York City. Class Flower - Carnation.

CLASS OF 1891. - "THE OLYMPIANS." "So run that ye may obtain."

President — Dr. H. R. Palmer, New York City. Vice-presidents — Dr. Ostrander, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. J. M. Durrel, Tilton, N. H.; Mr. Jos. Fryer, Kev. J. M. Durrel, Tilton, N. H.; Mr. Jos. Fryer, Galt, Canada; Mrs. L. E. Hawley, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Mrs. Geo. Guernsey, Independence, Kans.; Mrs. A. N. Ebold, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Wm. Breeden, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. Sersall, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Sarah M. Steele, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. Murdock, Wichita, Kans.; Mrs. H. B. Shaw, Ormond, Fla.

Treasurer and Trustee - Mr. W. H. Westcott, Hol-

ley, N. Y. Secretary and Historian — Miss M. A. Daniels, Chau-

Poet - Miss F. B. Best, New York City. Class Flower - Laurel and White Rose.

> CLASS OF 1890. - "THE PIERIANS." "Redeeming the time."

President — Rev. D. A. McClenahan, Allegheny, Pa. First Vice-president — Mr. Z. L. White, Columbus, O. Second Vice-president — Mrs. A. M. Martin, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Secretary — Chas. W. Nickerson, Sunbury, Pa. Treasurer — Mrs. Z. L. White, Columbus, O. Trustee - Rev. H. B. Waterman, Chicago, Ill. Class Flower - Tuberose.

CLASS OF 1889. - "THE ARGONAUTS." "Knowledge unused for the good of others is more vain than unused gold."

President -Rev. W. A. Hutchison, D. D., Yellow Springs, O.

Vice-presidents - Miss Laura Shotwell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. B. T. Smelzer, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. J. R. Hawes, Elgin, Ill. Secretary — Mrs. J. S. Griffith, Chicago, Ill. Treasurer — B. F. Hart, M. D., Marietta, O. Class Trustee - Miss Laura Shotwell, Brooklyn, N. Y. Class Flower - Daisy.

CLASS OF 1888. - "THE PLYMOUTH ROCK." "Let us be seen by our deeds."

President - Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., Boston, Млия

Vice-presidents - Mrs. George B. McCabe, Toledo, O.; Mr. S. C. Johnson, Racine, Wis.; Mrs. M. C. F. Warner, New York City; Miss Thankful M. Knight, Equinunk, Pa.; Mrs. J. Watson Selvage, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. John Galloway, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. S. A. Espey, Allegheny, Pa.

Secretary — Rev. Harry LeRoy Brickett, Marion, Mass. Treasurer and Trustee — Russell L. Hall, New

Canaan, Conn.

Historian — Mrs. A. C. Teller, Pittsburg, Pa. Class Flower — Geranium.

CLASS OF 1887. - "THE PANSIES." "Neglect not the gift that is in thee."

President - Rev. Frank Russell, Bridgeport, Conn. First Vice-president - James H. Taft, Brooklyn, N. Y. Second Vice-president - Rev. G. R. Alden, Germantown, Pa.

Third Vice-president - Edward Everett Hale, D. D., Boston, Mass.

Secretary - William G. Lightfoote, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Western Secretary - Miss Alice L. Crosby, Muskegee, Ind. Ter. Southern Secretary - Miss Louisa Shaffner, Salem,

N. C. Northern Secretary - W. B. Wickens, Brantford,

Ont Missionary Secretary - Miss Mary Crossette, China. Treasurer - Miss L. A. Clapp, Rochester, N. Y. Class Manager - Miss M. M. Boyce, Wellsville, O. Trustee - William G. Lightfoote, Canandaigua, N. Y. Class Flower-Pansy.

CLASS OF 1886. - "THE PROGRESSIVES." "We study for light to bless with light."

President—Miss Sara M. Soule, Syracuse, N. Y.
Vice-presidents—Mrs. Luella Knight, Chicago, Ill.;
Mrs. K. Weimert, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Emily Hunt,
Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William Schnurr, Warren,

Pa.; Mrs. A. H. Roberts, Baltimore, Md.
Secretary—Mrs. Mary V. Rowley, Cleveland, O.
Treasurer—Mrs. Amy S. Travis, Washington, D. C.
Poet—Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, Evanaton, Ill.
Trustee—Mrs. R. B. Burrows, Andover, N. Y.

Class Flower-Aster.

GRADUATE ORDERS.

THE ORDER OF THE WHITE SEAL.

President — Rev. Thomas Cardis, Rochester, N. Y. Vice-president - Mrs. Hopper, Claremont, Canada. Secretary - Miss Butcher, Aurora, Canada.

LEAGUE OF THE ROUND TABLE.

President - Mrs. A. H. Chance, Vineland, N. J.

CLASS OF 1885. - "THE INVINCIBLES."

"Press on, reaching after those things which are before." President-Mrs. A. H. Chance, Vineland, N. J. First Vice-president-Mrs. Chas. Hinckley, Delhi, N. Y.

Second Vice-president-Miss E. C. Weeks, New York City.

Secretary and Treasurer-Mrs. L. E. Clark, Toledo, O. Class Flower - Heliotrope.

CLASS OF 1884. - "THE IRREPRESSIBLES." "Press forward; he conquers who wills."

President — Rev. W. D. Bridge, East Orange, N. J. Vice-presidents — Mrs. E. J. L. Baker, Chautauqua, Y.; Mrs. J. C. Park, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. S. E. Arker, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Mr. Dexter Horton, Parker, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Mr. Dexter Horton, Seattle, Wash.; Mr. John Fairbanks, Seattle, Wash.; Mr. George Miner, Fredonia, N. Y.
Recording Secretary — Adelaide L. Westcott, Holley,

N. Y.

Corresponding Secretary - Miss Nellie Stone, Oswego, N. Y.

Treasurer — Miss M. E. Young, Delaware, O. Trustees — Mrs. E. J. L. Baker, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Mrs. S. E. Parker, Chautauqua, N. Y. Class Flower - The Goldenrod.

> CLASS OF 1883. - "THE VINCENTS." "Step by step we gain the heights."

President — Miss Annie H. Gardner, Boston, Mass. First Vice-president — Mrs. M. A. Watts, Louisville,

Second Vice-president - Governor Atkinson, Charleston, W. Va.

Third Vice-president - Miss Milliken, Warren, O. Secretary and Treasurer - Mrs. William Thomas. Meadville, Pa.

Banner Bearer - Edwin C. Tuttle, Jamestown, N. Y. Class Flower - Sweet Pea.

CLASS OF 1882. — "THE PIONEERS." "From height to height,"

President — Mrs. B. T. Vincent, Greeley, Colo. Vice-presidents — Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. E. M. Hoffman, Troy, Pa.; Mrs. L. D. Wetmore, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. A. H. Hatch, Jamestown, N. Y.; Dr. J. J. Covert, Pittsburg, Pa.

Secretary — Miss May E. Wightman, Pittsburg, Pa. Treasurer — Mrs. A. D. Wilder, Chautauqua, N. Y. Assistant Treasurer — Miss Ella Beaujean.

Trustees — Mrs. Thomas Park, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Miss Ella Beaujean, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Mrs. Milton Bailey, Jamestown, N. Y.; Dr. J. J. Covert, Pittsburg,

Class Symbol - The Hatchet.

First Vice-president - Mr. W. H. Westcott, Holley, N. Y. Second Vice-president — Miss R. W. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y. Third Vice-president — Mrs. Hard, East Liverpool, O.

Secretary and Treasurer - Mrs. Peters, Washington, D. C.

Executive Committee - Miss M. C. Hyde; Miss C. E. Whaley, Pomeroy, O.; Miss Mary W. Kimball, N. Y.

GUILD OF THE SEVEN SEALS.

President - Mr. A. M. Martin, Chautauqua, N. Y. First Vice-president - Mrs. George B. McCabe, Toledo, O.

Second Vice-president -Mrs. Lillian Clarke, Andover, N. Y.

Secretary and Treasurer - Miss Annie H. Gardner, Dorchester, Mass.

Executive Committee — Mrs. Adelaide Westcott, Holley, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Landfear, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Luella Knight, Chicago, Ill.

ALUMNI HALL ASSOCIATION.

President — Mr. W. H. Westcott, Holley, N. Y.
Vice-president — Miss M. A. Bortle, Dayton, O.
Secretary and Treasurer — John A. Seaton, 103 Glen
Park Place, Cleveland, O.

Building Committee — W. H. Westcott, Holley, N. Y.; George E. Vincent, Chicago, Ill.; John A. Seaton, Cleveland, O.

SUMMER ASSEMBLIES FOR 1901.

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK.

The season of 1901 was the most successful year in Chautauqua's history, both with respect to attendance and to the char-

acter of the work accomplished.

In the schools over two thousand students were registered in more than one hundred courses under seventy-five instructors from the leading higher and secondary institutions of the country. There was a notable increase in attendance in several of the schools. The classes in English literature were especially large and enthusiastic.

The new School in Library Training, organized under the immediate direction of Mr. Melvil Dewey, ably seconded by Miss Hazeltine of the James Prendergast Free Library of Jamestown, New York, and Miss Foote of the New York Public Library, far surpassed all expectations. Over forty students were registered for work of a thorough and exacting nature.

The popular program was as usual made up chiefly of lectures of a distinctly educational character. While the elements of entertainment and esthetic gratification were given adequate prominence, they were over-

shadowed, as heretofore, by the more serious aspects of the schedule.

Among the notable persons who appeared in the popular program may be mentioned Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Marcus Dods, Rev. John McNeil, Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Gov. B. B. Odell, Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, President E. Benjamin Andrews, Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Dr. W. S. Ament, Rev. F. D. Gamewell, Dr. Josiah Strong, Dr. Amory H. Bradford, Supt. Thomas M. Balliet, Dr. J. M. Buckley, Dr. P. S. Henson, Prof. R. G. Moulton, and Mr. W. S. Cherry.

The courses of lectures which bore directly upon the C. L. S. C. course aroused much interest in the work of the reading circle. Among these courses may be mentioned the lectures on Rome by Mr. Percy M. Reese; on Italian literature by Prof. F. J. Miller; on German literature by Prof. M. D. Learned; and on China by Prof. F. W.

Williams.

A number of valuable Round Tables were held, at which addresses were made on the studies for the coming year. At the C. L. S. C. councils held daily in August, plans of work were discussed, and valuable ideas with regard to the scope and methods of Chautauqua reading circles were elaborated.

It was remarked by everyone that there was unusual enthusiasm in the work of the C. L. S. C. Various classes held spirited meetings. Alumni Hall is out of debt, and funds are in hand to complete the interior during the coming winter. Among class activities may be mentioned the memorial services held by the Classes of '82 and '88, the decennial of the Class of '91, and the "Tribulation and Triumph" meeting of the Class of '01. The Class of '02 is justly proud of having paid its obligations to Alumni Hall a year before its Recognition Day.

The street pageant and the initiation of the Class of '05 attracted much public notice. All of these exercises in connection with the C. L. S. C. are not only of great value to the members of the circle, but prove

of general interest to the public.

The Girls' Club Building fund has been nearly completed, and the building will soon be in process of erection.

The walls of the Hall of the Christ are rising rapidly, and the main auditorium will

be under roof before winter.

The communal side of Chautauqua develops fast, and social groupings are being effected more and more closely every year. The attendance for the past season, the largest in the history of Chautauqua, has been made up of people from all parts of the United States. The delegation from the south has been unusually large.

In general, the outlook for the future of Chautauqua as an institution gives encourage-

ment to all its friends.

ALLERTON, IOWA.

The season at Allerton, Iowa, from August 20 to 27, was a successful one in every respect. C. L. S. C. work, under the leadership of Mrs. A. E. Shipley, was given a

prominent place, and the results are very satisfactory. Besides conducting the Round Tables, Mrs. Shipley had charge of the woman's council and the girls' outlook club. A ministerial parliament was held, and normal The chief Bible classes were organized. features in Biblical work were Dean Wright's lectures on the mountain views and methods of Bible study. Among the prominent speakers at the assembly were Col. Geo. W. Bain, Z. T. Sweeney, and Sam Jones. The Meneley Concert Co., Edison's projectoscope, and moving pictures furnished entertainment.

BIG STONE LAKE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

The third annual session of the Big Stone Lake Assembly was the most successful in the history of the institution. The program was creditable in all its numbers. The educational feature was made prominent. department work under the direction of Mrs. J. E. Bulkley Shelland proved most success-The Biblical department was in the hands of Rev. N. A. Swickard of Aberdeen, South Dakota, under whose guidance a systematic line of study was pursued along normal lines, and great interest was manifested in the work throughout the session. The work of the C. L. S. C. Round Table and the Travel Club was interesting and instructive. The department lectures were wholly along the line of studies pursued in the The C. L. S. C. Chautauqua reading course. idea is growing in this vicinity, and a number of circles will be started in surrounding towns this fall. A very important part of the Chautauqua was a large and interesting summer school for teachers, nearly three hundred being enrolled in the school, and splendid work was accomplished under the direction of a very able corps of instructors. The school is a permanent and important part of the assembly, and is a great factor in making the Chautaugua a success. The club work, kindergarten, and musical departments aroused the keenest interest. The results are very gratifying, and the assembly's future is exceedingly bright.

CHAUTAUQUA BEACH, MARYLAND.

The Chesapeake Chautauqua is one of the latest additions to the Chautauqua family, but its outlook is very encouraging. This was its second session, and the attendance showed a gratifying increase over that of last year. For years this has been an excursion ground, and for this reason the attendance of excursionists at the assembly exercises has been most encouraging. Much raising. Being resourceful and tactful, she

interest in C. L. S. C. work was aroused by Mr. F. A. Cattern's stereopticon lecture on "The Chautauqua Idea in Picture and Story." A pleasant feature of the season has been the interest shown in the Sunday evening vesper services. The services were conducted by the chancellor, Rev. Charles C. McLean, music being furnished by the United States Naval Academy orchestra from Annapolis, Maryland. The Biblical work was greatly benefited by the lectures of Rev. J. M. Holmes of Baltimore on "A Unique Study of the Bible," and by the illustrated lectures of Rev. M. B. Lamson on "Modern Discoveries in Bible Lands - Babylon and Nineveh," and "The Romance of Discoveries in Egypt."

CONNEAUT LAKE, PENNSYLVANIA.

The second session of the Conneaut Lake Assembly closed August 29, after a successful season. The music was under the direction of Professor Culp and his wife. Dr. Prather delivered an instructive lecture on astronomy, and Dr. William H. Crawford's lecture on "Savonarola" was enjoyed by a large audience. A number of concerts and entertainments furnished the lighter side of the program. Arrangements have already been begun for next year's assembly, and the prospects for a prosperous season are very bright.

CREAL SPRINGS, ILLINOIS.

The first session of the Creal Springs Assembly was opened July 4, and continued one week. The meetings were conducted in the open air, no permanent buildings being erected as yet. The C. L. S. C. Round Tables were conducted by Rev. M. P. Wilkin. Rev. J. M. Sutherland, of Mound City, Illinois, delivered a course of Biblical lectures. No class work was undertaken. The assembly received so much encouragement that the managers expect to continue the work next year.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

The session held in June was the initial one in Fort Smith, hence the work has not yet assumed the regular Chautauqua form in detail. There was no C. L. S. C. inaugurated, though the educational idea permeated the entire program. Miss Heffron of Chicago delivered two lectures daily on art. discussing and illustrating the principles of rapid sketching. Mrs. Tilson had an interested class to which she delivered daily lectures on scientific agriculture and stock

made her work one of the most popular as for the future. The leading educational tional features of the Chautauqua. Dr. Parkhurst lectured every forenoon on the life of Christ, and in the afternoon he addressed a class of ministers and Christian workers. His style is so unique, so simple, and yet so strangely fascinating, that men who had no sympathy with preachers or churches heard him daily with increasing interest. In scientific work, Palmer's liquid air association rendered valuable service. Some of the popular lectures delivered from the platform were lucid discussions of different phases of science. On the last evening of the assembly, just before the final adjournment, a few minutes were given to "A Symposium on the Chautauqua," by citizens of Fort Smith. Business and professional men expressed heartily their endorsement of the movement, and publicly pledged themselves to stand by this organization and to liberally support it. The citizens see in it great possibilities for public culture and general education. All things considered, we should pronounce this first effort a success.

HIAWATHA PARK, OHIO.

The assembly at Hiawatha Park for 1901 is over, and the work done may be reviewed with great satisfaction, especially its Biblical and educational features. The most prominent feature of this assembly is its Biblical To emphasize this feature and to make it a success no effort or expense is The work along this line this year was fully equal to that of any preceding year, and was conducted by such biblical expositors as Dr. R. A. Torrey of the Bible Institute of Chicago, Dr. Lincoln Hulley of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Augustus Nash, superintendent of Bible work of the Y. M. C. A., Cleveland, Ohio. Under the leadership of these men there has never been a more instructive unfolding of the word of God in the history of the assembly. The lectures delivered by Dr. MacArthur of New York added much to the educational force of the work of the assembly. The prospects for growth and for increasing power and usefulness were never better than now, and the directors are encouraged to believe that a continuance of the purpose to make the Bible the supreme thing of the assembly will meet with favorable response from the people.

ISLAND PARK ASSEMBLY.

The Island Park Assembly reports a season of unusual prosperity with a bright outlook

well as one of the most distinctively educa- features of the summer program were the classes in Normal Bible Study, under the direction of Rev. W. F. Harding. A Pastors' Open Parliament, and Sunday-school Workers' convocation, were combined during the last ten days of the assembly with the Moody School of Methods, conducted by Rev. J. H. Meyers, of Malone, New York. A daily devotional hour was also held under the leadership of Dr. G. H. Hanawalt and daughter, of Columbia, Ohio. The Art department of the assembly, directed by Miss Mary A. Mullikin, of the Art Academy of Cincinnati, included both practical work in the studio and a series of finely illustrated lectures on Spanish architecture; George F. Watts and his message to the nineteenth century; Raphael as a decorator, etc. The departments of elocution and physical education were ably conducted by Miss Ella Keel, of the Emerson School, Boston. Kindergarten, and boys' and girls' classes, provided for the needs of the children, and the music, under Prof. C. A. Woodcox, was a source The women's of great enjoyment to all. clubs and W. C. T. U. organizations were given great prominence and the latter dedicated its new headquarters with appropriate exercises. The attendance at the assembly was larger than for many years, resulting in a surplus in the treasury which assures a fine program next year.

LAKE CONTRARY, MISSOURI.

The second annual session of Saint Joseph Chautauqua Assembly was held at Lake Contrary July 21 to August 4, inclusive. Notwithstanding the intense heat which prevailed at that time, it proved to be a great success. Too much praise cannot be accorded the manager, Palmer L. Clark, for the excellent program provided. He secured, for the popular platform, such talent as the Hon. W. J. Bryan, Gen. John B. Gordon, Colonel Copeland, Colonel Bain, Dr. D. F. Fox, Jahu DeWitt Miller, Prof. N. N. Riddell, Bishop Arnett, Rev. Father Cleary, and Dr. Emil G. Hirsch. The program was rich in the mu-sical talent. The vocal soloists were Marcia Merrymon Moorhead, Estelle Merrymon Clark, Mrs. Lawrence Weakley, Etta Goode Heacock, Ada Smith Fullerton, Olive Annette, Genevieve Wheat, and Walter Saunders. The instrumental soloists were Prof. N. Raez, Rosa Raez, Ralph Dunbar, Carl Winkler, Dora Curry, and Madam Tulka. These, together with the Dunbar Male Quartet, the Slayton Jubilee Singers, the bell-ringers,

Tootle's Orchestra, and Pryor's Military Band, furnished a great variety of music and The entertainments covered a large The entertainers were Estelle Clark, Prof. H. Keith Cornish, Elias Day, George E. Little, Chas. J. Carter, and Bolling Arthur Johnson. Prof. Rhys R. Lloyd of Pacific Theological Seminary, Oakland, California, a very able instructor, had charge of the Biblical work for adults. Prof. E. M. Hall of Kansas City was the director of physical culture and the boys' club. Prof. H. Keith Cornish gave daily instruction in elocution. Mrs. L. S. Corey, state C. L. S. C. secretary of Nebraska, conducted the Children's Institute and C. L. S. C. Round Table, and Mrs. Laura Holcomb Harnois of Saint Joseph presided over the W. C. T. U. Institute. All classes were well attended. Much interest was manifested in the C. L. S. C. Round Table meetings, and several members were enrolled in the class of 1905. The management expressed themselves as highly pleased with the outlook of this assembly. were especially gratified with the attendance upon all classes, and feel that the future maintenance of their assembly is assured.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

The Chautauqua at Lexington, Kentucky, was again held in beautiful Woodland Park this year, and despite the unusual rains and heat it was a success in every sense of the Round Tables were in charge of Prof. Arthur Fallows of England and others. C. L. S. C. tent, in charge of Miss McElhinny, was always a popular resort for Chautauguans and their friends, and many new readers were secured. On Recognition Day many graduates were present to pass through the Golden Gate and to receive their diplomas. Rev. S. D. Gordon conducted the Biblical exposition, and Miss Finie Murfree Burton was in charge of the Sunday-school normal work, and the Children's Chautauqua Club, for the children. Much important and dignified school work was attempted and done along various lines. The platform presented the best program which has ever been given at the Kentucky Chautauqua. Dr. W. L. Davidson, who has so long been identified with this assembly, will continue as superintendent of instruction next year, and anticipates a better session than has ever been had in the Blue Grass region.

LITHIA SPRINGS, ILLINOIS.

The eleventh annual session of the assembly at Lithia Springs was the best ever held

there. Great interest was shown in C. L. S. C. work, which was under the leadership of Miss Georgia Hopkins. The Round Tables were addressed by the ablest speakers at the assembly, and as a result several new circles are being formed. The class work was better attended than in previous years. On August 25 the grounds were formally set apart for the purposes of a Chautauqua, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Mrs. Ormiston Chant. Among the prominent speakers were: Andrew Gray, L. W. Mason, Col. Geo. W. Bain, Fred. V. Hawley, H. H. Barber, W. S. Reese, and Charles A. Crane. Classes were held in kindergarten, physical culture, history, and philosophy.

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA.

The C. L. S. C. exercises of the Long Beach Assembly consisted of lectures on popular themes, musical entertainments in the evenings, and class lectures, forum addresses, and Round Table exercises during the day. The summer schools were conducted this year by lecturers on current events and practical matters which were of interest to all. Prof. James H. Hoose of the University of Southern California had charge of this department, and under his wise management the summer schools were made both popular and highly instructive. He gave a number of lectures on educational and economic themes, each lecture closing with a question drawer and free discussion. Bible study, current events and child study were ably conducted by a separate lecturer, and occupied an hour each day until the close of the assembly. The natural science department was under the direction of able teachers from the state schools and local colleges. The work was done by lectures on scientific subjects of interest, conducted both as to experiments and language in a manner so simplified as to be understood by all classes of the people. The lectures delivered in the afternoon and evening were both highly elevating and instructive. The schools of art, of music, of domestic science, and of elocution and expression were conducted by professional and able teachers who stand at the head of these departments and are acknowledged leaders in each. The Recognition Day address and the presentation of diplomas to the graduating class were made by Dr. Matt. S. Hughes, of Kansas City. The whole exercise, conducted by the president. was highly appropriate, and was performed in a manner such as to give importance and dignity to the occasion. The interest manifested in the assembly this year was very The auditorium, seating some fifteen hundred, was crowded during the evening entertainments. The general outlook for the Chautauqua, based on the results of this year, is very encouraging. Representatives from all the classes except four that have graduated from the Mother Chautauqua since 1882 were present. Many circles are now forming for the winter work, and the assembly just closed stands in every way as the most successful of any ever held.

LAKE MADISON, SOUTH DAKOTA,

The Lake Madison Chautaugua, the present season, was in every way a decided success, the program being one of the best in its history, and under the efficient management of the president, Mr. H. P. Smith, the prospects are good for a bright future. This assembly is located in the midst of a prosperous farming region, and many of its patrons are those whose only opportunity to hear speakers of national renown is at the annual Chautauqua. Many farmers come each year with their families to enjoy the feast of good things, provided at moderate cost. Dr. Parks of Atlanta, Georgia, who has had charge of the Bible school ever since the organization of the Chautauqua eleven years ago, took as a topic this year the Book His broad scholarship and of Exodus. knowledge of the Word enabled him to review God's dealing with his people of old in a most interesting way, while his practical application of the truth to present-day problems attracted even those who were not specially interested in Biblical study. The Sunday-school normal, music, elocution and physical culture were the only other departments of the summer school, and excellent instruction was given in all these. Round Table, in charge of R. B. McClenon, superintendent of the Madison schools, was held in the auditorium each day at eleven o'clock, and the attendance was larger than ever before. The importance of the C. L. S. C. work was emphasized, and as a consequence more readers than usual were secured.

MONONA LAKE, MADISON, WISCONSIN.

The C. L. S. C. department of the Monona Lake Assembly this year was attended with more than usual interest. The Round Table was decidedly the best ever enjoyed in our work. It was conducted by Drs. Worden, McKay, and Case, and Mrs. Crafts. The attendance was large, at times over three

discussed which created intense interest was "The Orators of the World, both Ancient and Modern." The aim throughout was to select subjects in which the many could participate. Recognition Day was of unusual interest. The procession made the circuit of the camp. Arriving at the auditorium, the graduating class, together with the alumni and the audience assembled, were addressed by Mr. Arthur Fallows of England. His subject was "Oxford University." Ministerial Bible Conference was a departure from the usual program. It was participated in by a goodly number, and was greatly enjoyed. An organization was effected with Dr. Worden as president. Vice-presidents were chosen representing all the different denominations in attendance. This department added much spiritual interest to the assembly. The attendance was above the assembly. The attendance was above the average of past years. The intense heat during the first week kept many from coming. Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, Rev. Samuel P. Jones and Capt. R. P. Hobson proved the most popular speakers. The outlook for the future is most encouraging.

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE.

The C. L. S. C. work for the session of 1901 has been under the charge of Mrs. A. E. Shipley of Des Moines, Iowa, who has given six addresses and conducted six Round Tables, besides attending to the office work. In summer schools, thirty-one instructors have conducted classes in English, languages, science, mathematics, music, art, expression. normal methods, physical education, drawing and penmanship, and stenography and typewriting. Two series of lectures, five in each series, have also been given in English literature, one by Dr. W. S. Currell, and the other by Prof. Leon Vincent. In Biblical study a full course in the Prophets has been given in regular class work by Chancellor Summey, a course of popular lectures by Dr. Alexander Patterson has been delivered; and Sunday-school institute work, junior and adult, has been done by Mrs. W. F. Crafts. In addition a Sunday-school institute of a general nature has been conducted by Rev. Geo. O. Bachman. On Sundays special popular lectures on the international lessons have been given by Chancellor Summey. In the English, expression, physical education and method work, the attendance has been greatly beyond that of last year. In the biblical studies the interest has been very great. The general outlook of the assembly hundred being present. One of the subjects was never better. It is prospering in every

icent auditorium, the best perhaps in all the matches and pronouncing bees held. number of assembly auditoriums, has given a State Sabbath-school Association had one great impulse to all the interests of the entire week devoted to Bible study and assembly.

MOUNT GRETNA, PENNSYLVANIA.

The C. L. S. C. work at the tenth annual assembly at Mount Gretna, July 2 to August 8, was probably the best ever had there. Prof. L. E. McGinnes, A. M., was leader, and owing to his untiring efforts a great deal of interest was aroused, and a number of new circles have been organized. Recognition Day was August 1, and while there were only three graduates to pass through the Golden Gate, there were about fifty other representatives of various classes present on the platform. The address was made by Mr. Leon Vincent, and was a plea for purity of language in colloquial discourse. an exceptionally strong discourse. The chancellor, Dr. J. Max Hark, delivered the recognition address. In the evening there was a fine lecture by the Hon. Talcott Williams, LL. D., on "Fountains of Taste." A further proof of the interest in the work is furnished by the fact that under the leadership of Professor McGinnes and Mrs. Hark the effort to raise funds for the erection of a C. L. S. C. building and public reading room was carried to such a stage of success that a committee was appointed to secure plans and estimates for the building, and if possible to have it ready for occupancy by next summer. All the educational work was carried on with much enthusiasm and satisfaction to the two hundred students enrolled in the various classes. There were the following departments of instruction: English literature, American history, the ancient and modern languages, botany and biology, painting and drawing, domestic science, art needlework, physical culture and expression, mathematics, etc. The mornings from nine to twelve were devoted exclusively to class work. Every afternoon there was at least one, and usually two, educational lectures. Among the lecturers were: Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, LL. D., state superintendent of education; President J. H. Stahr, D. D., of Franklin and Marshall College; Prof. Francis H. Green, of West Chester State Normal School; Dr. Lincoln Hulley of Bucknell University; Dr. William F. Bade, of the Moravian College and Theological Seminary; Mr. Leon Vincent; Mrs. H. T. Jenkins, of the Mansfield State Normal School; Dr. Geo. G. Groff, of Bucknell, and others. There

The completion this year of a magnif- were also two very successful spelling teachers' training work. Dr. Charles Rhodes and Dr. Oliver were the instructors, and aroused considerable interest. Plans are already under way which, it is confidently hoped, will double the attendance and enrolment of teachers and students next year.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MARYLAND.

The nineteenth annual session of the Mountain Lake Park Chautauqua was one of its best assemblies, and affords its friends and patrons great satisfaction. This Chautaugua assembly has become widely and favorably known. The Biblical exposition was conducted by such men as Dr. S. W. Gamble, Dr. E. L. Eaton, Dr. E. P. Edmonds and others. C. L. S. C. work was made an important feature the entire month, and a large class passed through the Golden Gate and received diplomas on Recognition Day. At this great assembly there is large opportunity for dignified, real Chautaugua work. The schools at this assembly are continued the entire month of August, and twenty-five departments of important school work are successfully attempted and carried on. The Sundayschool normal classes, for children and adults, were conducted by Miss Finie Murfree Burton, who has been so popular at many of the assemblies. Instructive series of literary lectures were delivered by Dr. Homer B. Sprague, J. Arthur Fallows, Prof. P. M. Pearson, and others. The most brilliant program ever presented on the platform at Mountain Lake Park was offered this year.

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The Connecticut Valley Chautauqua assembly this year was very successful under the direction of Dr. W. L. Davidson, who continues to manage the platform next year. Recognition Day is always one of the special features of the session, and the Round Tables are important daily events. number of new readers were secured this year, and many C. L. S. C. members were graduated. The Bible study and Sundayschool normal work were under the direction of resident pastors, and the children's class was in charge of Mrs. Florence S. Ware. There were series of Shakespearean lectures by Dr. Homer J. Sprague, and biographical lectures by Prof. J. Arthur Fallows, of Eng-

(Continued on page 106.)

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OCEAN PARK, OLD ORCHARD, MAINE.

The Chautauqua-by-the-Sea for Eastern New England at Ocean Park, Maine, has made an eminent success of its first assembly of the century. The different departments of work have been well equipped and of great value and attractiveness. The C. L. S. C. work has, of course, been at the front, Round Tables, Rallying Day, and Recognition Day being prominent features. The class passing the Golden Gate was small, but a good number of readers enrolled for 1905. The summer school departments have done most gratifying work. The one of oratory and physical culture, in charge of Miss Morrison, gave a recital at the close which illustrated the excellent training of the sea-The Biblical institute was of special interest. Too much cannot be said in commendation of Professor Anthony's ability in this line of work. His recent visit to the Holy Land lent a freshness and vividness. with the aid of large maps, that was delightful. Rev. Miss Andrews and Miss Lane brought much inspiration to their respective classes of young people and children, so that all ages were furnished rare treats in the study of the Holy Scriptures. The educational features of this assembly have become very pronounced, and the aim of the management is for a steady advance in this line. Their emphatic refusal to lower in the least the high educational ideals of its founder is a matter of congratulation. The fine course of lectures on literature by Leon H. Vincent was of special value. The course of Round Tables conducted by Prof. C. E. Stevens on child study was attended by large audiences that became enthusiastic in this important A large branch so vital to every home. number of instructive and entertaining lectures were scattered through the entire season, among which were three courses of illustrated lectures by Drs. McElveen and Smyth and Mr. F. R. Roberson. The special days, Children's Guild, Improvement, Suffrage, Temperance, Young People's, and the Woman's Convention of three days, under the auspices of the Educational Bureau, were replete with interest. On August 21 a most significant function took place in the laying of the corner-stone of the

The prosperous condition of the superintendent of the assembly for eighteen years, and to whom its success is largely due. This was a most touching and interesting occasion, and will be long remembered as a gratifying epoch in the history of the assembly. The outlook for this Chautauquaby-the-Sea is encouraging, and the management, and all interested must find great satisfaction in its prospects.

OCEAN GROVE, NEW JERSEY.

The seventeenth annual session of this popular seaside assembly was held July 8 to 18 under the direction of Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, D. D., LL. D., president of the Ocean Grove Association, and B. B. Loomis. Ph. D., D. D., superintendent of instruction. A course of lessons on "The Life of Christ" was given by the superintendent of instruction, and a written examination was given the class at the close. A series of lessons on "Bible School Pedagogy" in charge of Prof. W. A. Hutchison, A. M., was full of practical suggestions. The junior department was conducted by Mrs. B. B. Loomis. in which thorough work was done, and the proficiency of the class was tested by a written examination. A very practical and helpful address on "The Proper Classification of Scholars," was given by Rev. E. M. Ferguson, general secretary of the New Jersey State Sunday-School Association, and two illustrated lectures on Palestine were delivered by Rev. Dr. F. N. Davenport. commencement march on Recognition Day was one of unusual beauty and interest.

PALMER LAKE, COLORADO.

The Rocky Mountain Chautaugua Assembly held at Glen Park, Colorado, has just closed its most successful season. The C. L. S. C. received special attention on both Opening Day and Recognition Day. On Recognition Day Mrs. A. E. Shipley of Des Moines, Iowa, represented the C. L. S. C., and much enthusiasm was aroused. The Biblical work was especially strong this year, Rev. B. B. Tyler, D. D., member of the International Sunday-school Lesson Committee, having charge. The subject of the lectures in this course was study of the Old Testament Books, book by book. A week was given to the kindergarten, primary, and junior methods of work. The superintendent of this. department was Mrs. J. A. Walker, member of the International Sunday-school Commitnew Hall of Philosophy to be erected as a tee. Nature study was especially empha-memorial of the late Dr. Porter who was sized, and was the most popular educational



feature of the program. This was under the charge of Prof. E. Bethel, director of botany in Colorado Academy of Science. The German method of teaching nature through field walks and excursions to points of interest was used to great advantage. Glen Park is particularly rich in having points of geological and botanical interest within easy access. Two courses on literature were given: one by Mrs. A. E. Shipley. C. L. S. C. secretary of the state of Iowa; and one by Miss Cora McDonald, literature teacher of Colorado Springs. Immediately following the Chautauqua Assembly proper the state Y. M. C. A. held its Bible school and conference, which was the most successful Bible school ever held here. The attendance throughout was far better than in any former year. The success of the assembly this year warrants us in planning to enlarge its scope for another year.

PLAINVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

The first session of the Connecticut Chautauqua Assembly was held from July 24 to 31, inclusive, and was a pronounced success. The genuine Chautauqua spirit pervaded all of the exercises. The normal class was conducted by Dr. J. L. Hurlbut; the junior work by Miss Frances Walkley. A popular and helpful series of educational lectures was given at the eleven o'clock hour by Dr. H. Frank Roll, Rev. H. S. Scarboro, Dr. D. Stuart Dodge, Rev. J. B. McLean, and Mrs. Mary Scott Bodley. Popular entertainments, lectures, and concerts were not lacking to enliven the program. Mrs. V. E. Keeler conducted a woman's hour each day, at which questions upon household economics were discussed. Among other prominent speakers were United States Senator O. H. Platt, Lieutenant-governor Keeler, Dr. O. P. Gifford, and Major Hilton. This assembly's greatest strength is in its constituency found in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. The Round Tables were conducted by Rev. George M. Brown, field secretary of the Chautauqua system of education. A large number of Chautauquans attended the assembly, and many new members enrolled in the Class of 1905. The interest culminated upon Recognition Day when twenty-three passed through the gates and arches. The C. L. S. C. reception following the recognition services, and the camp-fire after the evening lecture, added to make the Connecticut Chautauqua Assembly an assured fact for the future.

PONTIAC, ILLINOIS,

The Pontiac, Illinois, Chautauqua Assembly, July 25 to August 7, was remarkably successful. Particular attention was given to the educational and class work, and many new features were introduced which proved attractive and beneficial to the patrons. In Bible study Dr. E. L. Eaton of Allegheny presented a series of lectures on eschatology - the science of the "last things"which was intensely interesting and created much discussion. Miss Harriet Montgomery conducted a school of art, giving eight lectures, and greatly pleased her hearers. The classes in physical culture, elocution and kindergarten were conducted as usual. The Boys' Club, a new departure at this assembly, devoted much time very profitably in the study of nature as well as in interesting sports and pastimes. The ministerial conference was of great help and benefit not only to the ministers but to the laity as well. The school of citizenship, conducted daily, gave helpful suggestions to the man who would become a good citizen. The C. L. S. C. interests were well looked after by Mrs. A. E. Shipley, and the recognition address was delivered by Dr. E. L. Eaton. The cooking school and school of health proved very attractive and beneficial. Already plans are being formulated to make the assembly of 1902 stronger along educational lines.

ROCK RIVER, DIXON, ILLINOIS.

The fourteenth annual session of this assembly began July 24, and continued until August 8. The program was of more than usual excellence, among the talent being the following: Col. Geo. W. Bain, H. Gustavus Cohen, Isabel Garghill Beecher, Sam P. Jones, Sibyl Sammis, Russell H. Conwell, Frank Roberson, and D. W. Robertson. The trained chorus of two hundred and fifty voices was under the direction of Professor Newton. The educational feature of the assembly received particular attention, and a great deal of interest was displayed in this portion of the work. Rev. C. W. Heisler was in charge of the normal Bible school, Henry Willis Newton conducted the school of music, parliamentary law was taught by Mrs. Lizzie E. Kehr, and Dr. Geo. W. Cooke was at the head of the department of science. There were also departments devoted to elocution, oratory, and physical the Chautauqua enthusiasm, and helped to culture, as well as lectures on science, literature, biography, and history. The Round Tables, which were well attended,



A WINNER! SAPOLIO

Scours Land and Sea

were under the direction of Rev. William H. Hartman. Four graduates passed through the Arches and the Golden Gate. This assembly has appointed a director of Chautauqua work who will confine his efforts to the advancement of C. L. S. C. interests. He will endeavor to make the Round Tables interesting and profitable, and will strive to increase the membership of the C. L. S. C. The outlook for Chautauqua work in this thriving assembly is far brighter than ever before.

WATERLOO, IOWA.

The tenth annual assembly of the Waterloo Chautauqua Association closed successfully the 24th of July. C. L. S. C. exercises were under the direction of Mrs. A. E. Shipley, state secretary of Iowa, and were well attended. The most important feature of the educational work was the Bible work under the direction of Dr. Solon Bronson, of Garrett Biblical Institute. His classes were large and enthusiastic, filling the new Hall of Philosophy every morning. A series of sociological lectures by Rev. George L. McNutt of Brooklyn met the approval of the people, and attracted a very large attendance regularly. Later his classes in cooking were a source of a good deal of interest, and his lectures upon different kinds of foods and nutritive plants were well received. The kindergarten, under the direction of the Misses Cushman, of the Chicago Kindergarten College, was well attended. The character of the platform exercises was better than usual. The attendance throughout was good, though the extremely hot weather of early and middle July reduced the revenue to some extent. We are satisfied that the Chautauqua Assembly gave better satisfaction, and as an educational force was of more value than any of the previous ones. The Julia Fowler Memorial Hall in the Grove, the gift of Mr. C. F. Fowler and other friends of Mrs. Fowler, was dedicated.

Other assemblies which have held successful sessions, but from which full reports have not been received are: Clarinda, Iowa; Epworth Park, Bethesda, Ohio; Marinette, Wisconsin; Lancaster, Ohio; Beatrice, Nebraska; Winfield, Kansas; Grimsby Park, Ontario, Canada; Piasa, Illinois; Taxas-colorado, Boulder, Colorado; Tully Lake, New York; Midland, Des Moines, Iowa; Delavan, Wisconsin; Eaglesmere, Pennsylvania; Fryeburg, Maine; Ottawa, Kansas; and Pacific Grove, California.



Not every writer is so fortunate in his translators as Wilhelm Wundt, the third volume of whose " Ethik ' has just been most satisfactorily done into English by Margaret F. Washburn. This volume, which contains a summation of concepts based upon the facts and theories of the other two, deals with the principles of morality and with the departments of the moral life. The first of these themes is considered under the following sub-divisions: The Moral Will, Moral Ends, Moral Motives, and the Moral Norms; and the second under: The Individual personality, Society, the State, and Humanity. It is no narrow conception of moral incen-tives and sanction which concludes thus: "The idea of Humanity . . . creates its own proper object through the consciousness of a common human life. . . . It thus finds an inexhaustible content, life. . . . It thus finds an inexhaustible content, out of which there develops an international sense of obligation; and this in turn is at once the guide and the goal of all functions of the individual moral life." Professor Wundt speaks with authority on the subject which he has treated so exhaustively, and his work will doubtless remain the standard for students for some time to come.

[Ethies: An investigation of the Facts and Laws of the Moral Life by Wilhelm Wundt. Vol. III., The Principles of Morality and the Departments of the Moral Life, translated by Margaret Floy Washburn, Ph. D. \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

The Bible is no longer regarded with the kind of superstitious awe which makes sane study impossible. The Hebrew literature is now studied in the same spirit as other historic literature. A critical examination of it, without taint of irreverence, is held to be possible. Dr. Worcester's recent book on Genesis shows the present attitude of a thoughtful man, who, appreciating the Scriptures himself, wishes to stimulate appreciation in others. The author first used most of the material in a course of lectures given to his congregation. His desire then, as now in the written form, was to put views, still unfamiliar to the ordinary man, in plain terms, free from technicalities; and at the same time to do no violence to the approved results of the best scholarship. A middle course between popular comment, with its looseness of statement, and strictly scientific treatment, with its burden of dull detail, is fairly well maintained. Only the cosmic portion of Genesis is considered. This includes the account of creation, of the garden of Eden, of the fall, of Cain and Abel, of the patriarchs, of the food, and of the tower of Babel. What is said about the composition of this portion of Genesis is remarkably clear. The three writings which enter into it, along with the rest of the Pentateuch, and the manner of their combination in the book with which we are familiar, is explained at some length. The exposition of the two accounts of creation is sympathetic; and the distinctive characteristics of each account are well defined. It is the flood legends, however, to which the author gives most atten-The two Genesis stories are carefully separated; the other ancient flood traditions are outlined; the points of similarity and of difference are noted; and the relationship between the deluge literature of various peoples is discussed. The leading theories of the origin of the flood legend are reviewed, and the author advances a new theory which is commended by its rea-sonableness. This volume is an addition to Old Testa-ment exposition of more than ordinary merit. Bible

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classes about to engage in the study of Genesis will do well to take it as a guide.

The Book of Genesis in the Light of Modern Knowledge. By Elwood Worcester, D. D. \$3.00. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

The man who, in looking backward over his life from the three-score-and-ten limit, can trace therein the influences, religious, intellectual, artistic, and political, that have shaped his character, and can describe without self-consciousness the cosmopolitan experiences that have tested and revealed that character, has a story to tell that is of profit to his hearers. The man who has had intimate friendship or familiar intercourse with Emerson, Longfellow and Lowell, with Ruskin, Turner, and Rossetti, with Rosseau, Millet, and Troyon, with Kossuth, Tricoupi, and Crispi, has reminiscences of great value to all his contemporaries and to future students of his times. Valuable, therefore, to an unusual degree, and interesting as many a romance, are the two volumes of the "Autobiography" of Mr. W. J. Stillman who has chosen to call himself "journalist" in the title, though he has been by turn artist, diplomat, litterateur, and observer of revolutions, or explorer of fastnesses in the Levant. Always fearless, enthusiastic, and without a trace of self-seeking, Mr. Stillman is made known to us in his life-story as worthy of admiration and respect. An interesting portrait forms the frontispiece to each volume. A. E. H.

[The Autobiography of a Journalist. In two volumes. By William James Stillman. \$6.00. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin & Co.]

Books of the garden have a vogue at present that argues well for a sincere return to nature, a genuine affection for that special corner in the "world of green things growing" where one may play within bounds at calling into existence and choosing the dwelling-places of fair creations in leaf and flower. In this large and popular order of literature no one volume diffuses a more delicate and satisfying fragrance and retains for future refreshment a more enduring charm than Mrs. Wheeler's "Content in a Garden." From the mountain alope where she enclosed her garden-space and began to cultivate the friendship of her chosen plants there floats to us on lowlier levels much perfume of fancy, much balm of philosophy. The individual tastes and — so to speak — personal habits of her flower companions, their friendships with each other and concessions to human associations, and their cheerful conformity to the plan by which they mount in the long ascent of being, are described by one gifted with the artist's vision and the seer's insight. One thing only depresses the admiring reader who would fain be an imitator of Mrs. Wheeler's methods: no weeds, insatiate insects, no blight, seem to have invaded her enchanted terraces. With such immunity from the usual garden sorrow no wonder that the mistress of the fair flower-realm finds it a place for Eden dreams. The book is beautifully decorated by the author's daughter. A. E. H.

[Content in a Garden. By Candace Wheeler. .25. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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The Arickaree Treasure. By Albert G. Clarke, Jr.

51 x 8. \$1.00.

The New Swiss Family Robinson: or Our Unknown Inheritance. By Helen Pomeroy. 5½ x 8.

Jonas Brand: or Living Within the Law.

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51 x 8. .50. Monsieur Paul de Fere. By Anthony E. Wills. 52 x 8.

\$1.00.

A Romance of Baltimore. By Lulu Kath-Old Glory. erine Eubank. 51 x 8. \$1.00.

Sunshine Books: Experience; Soul Growth; Heart's Desire; Men, Women, and Loving; Worry and Cheer; A Dip in the Pool (Bethesda). By Barnetta Brown. Each 31 x 51. Set of six books. \$1.50.

New England Folk. By Mrs. C. Richmond Duxbury. 54 x 8. \$1.00.

Serious Complications. By M. Frances Hanford-Dela-With illustrations by Marion Hanford Eddy. nov.

5 x 8. \$1.00. Coals of Fire. By M. Frances Hanford-Delanoy. 5½ x 8. \$1.00.

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Doctor Carrington. By I. C. De Vane. 51 x 8. \$1.00.

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The Days That Are No More. By Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. Illustrated. 51 x 8. \$1.00.

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Dr. William B. Towles, Formerly Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, University of Virginia, referring to Spring No. 1: "In Monthly Irregularities, notably in Suppression in young women, Spring No. 1, in my experience, has shown special and happy adaptation. I have witnessed some very remarkable results from its use in this class of cases where the most approved treatment of the profession had proved unavailing."

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THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON

A Check List of American Newspapers in the Library of Congress. Compiled under the direction of Allan B. Slauson, Chief of Periodical Division. 9 x 112

A Union List of Periodicals, Transactions and Allied Publications Currently Received in the Principal Libraries of the District of Columbia. Compiled under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of Divi-

sion of Bibliography. 9 x 112.

A Calendar of Washington Manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Compiled under the direction of Her-

bert Friedenwald, Ph. D. 74 x 11.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRIS-TIAN ASSOCIATIONS, NEW YORK,

Annual Report for 1901. Educational Department The Young Men's Christian Associations of North Amer-

George B. Hodge, secretary.

A Report of the Jubilee Exhibit. In Connection with the Jubilee International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America, Boston, Massachusetts, June, 1901. Report of the Boards of Judges and Lists of Awards of Merit. George B. Hodge, secretary in charge.

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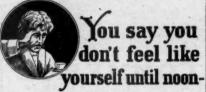
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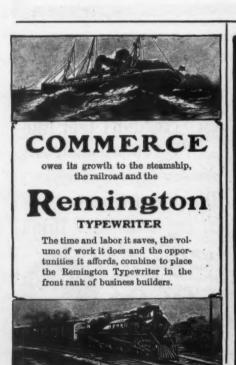


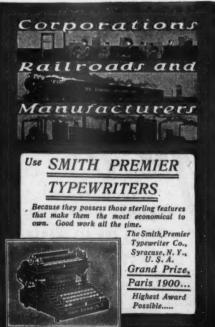


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